APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – Existing Core Strategy and Development Management Policies

Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy	Proposed change
Policy CS1 – Minerals extraction	This policy would be replaced by the 'Provision for minerals extraction' Policy MP1
Policy CS2 - General locations for mineral extraction and associated facilities	This policy would be replaced by the 'Spatial strategy for minerals extraction' Policy MP2
Policy CS3 – Waste management capacity to be provided	This policy would be replaced by the 'new waste management capacity to be provided' Policy WP1
Policy CS4 – New waste management capacity to be provided	This policy would be replaced by the 'new waste management capacity to be provide' Policy WP1
Policy CS5 – General locations for waste management facilities	This policy would be replaced by the 'spatial strategy for waste management facilities' Policy WP2
Policy CS6 – General waste management considerations	This policy would be replaced by the 'land potentially suitable for waste management facilities' Policy WP3
Policy CS7 - Recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion and waste transfer stations	This policy would be replaced by five separate policies – one on recycling and transfer of inert CD&E waste (Policy WP4), one on transfer stations, MRF, ELV and WEEE facilities (Policy WP5), one on transfer and treatment of hazardous waste (Policy WP6), one on composting (Policy WP8), and one on anaerobic digestion (Policy WP9)
Policy CS8 – Residual waste treatment facilities	This policy would be replaced by the 'Residual waste treatment facilities' Policy WP10
Policy CS9 – Inert waste landfill	This policy would be replaced by the 'inert waste landfill' Policy WP11
Policy CS10 – Non-hazardous and hazardous waste landfill	This policy would be replaced by the 'non-hazardous and hazardous waste landfill' Policy WP12
Policy CS11 – waste water / sewerage infrastructure and treatment facilities	This policy would be replaced by the 'water recycling centres' Policy WP14
Policy CS12 – Whitlingham waste water treatment works	This policy would be replaced by the 'Whitlingham WRC' Policy WP15
Policy CS13 – Climate change and renewable energy generation	This policy would be replaced by the 'climate change adaption and mitigation' Policy MW4
Policy CS14 – Environmental protection	This policy would be replaced by the 'Development Management Criteria' Policy MW2 and the 'Breckland SPA' Policy MW5

Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy	Proposed change
Policy CS15 - Transport	This policy would be replaced by the Transport Policy MW3
Policy CS16 – Safeguarding mineral and waste sites and mineral resources	This policy would be replaced by three policies – safeguarding mineral infrastructure (Policy MP10), safeguarding mineral resources (Policy MP11), and safeguarding waste management facilities (Policy WP17)
Policy CS17 – Use of secondary and recycling aggregates	This policy would be replaced by the 'Recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste' Policy WP4

Minerals and Waste Development Management Policy	Proposed change
Policy DM1 – Nature conservation	This policy would be replaced by the 'Development Management Criteria' Policy MW2
Policy DM2 – Core river valleys	This policy would be replaced by the 'Core River Valleys' Policy MP5
Policy DM3 – Groundwater and surface water	This policy would be replaced by the 'Development Management Criteria' Policy MW2
Policy DM4 – Flood Risk	This policy would be replaced by the 'Development Management Criteria' Policy MW2
Policy DM5 - Borrow pits and agricultural or potable water reservoirs	This policy would be replaced by two separate policies – one for borrow pits (Policy MP3) and one for reservoirs (Policy MP4)
Policy DM6 – Household Waste Recycling Centres	This policy would be replaced by the 'Household Waste Recycling Centres' Policy WP7
Policy DM7 – Safeguarding aerodromes	This policy would be replaced by the 'Development Management Criteria' Policy MW2
Policy DM8 – Design, local landscape and townscape character	This policy would be replaced by the 'Development Management Criteria' Policy MW2
Policy DM9 – Archaeological sites	This policy would be replaced by the 'Development Management Criteria' Policy MW2
Policy DM10 - Transport	This policy would be replaced by the 'Transport' Policy MW3
Policy DM11 – Sustainable construction and operations	This policy would be replaced by the 'Climate change mitigation and adaption' Policy MW4
Policy DM12 – Amenity	This policy would be replaced by the 'Development Management Criteria' Policy MW2
Policy DM13 – Air Quality	This policy would be replaced by the 'Development Management Criteria' Policy MW2
Policy DM14 – Progressive working, restoration and afteruse	This policy would be replaced by the 'Progressive working, restoration and afteruse' Policy MP7
Policy DM15 - Cumulative impacts	This policy would be replaced by the 'cumulative impacts and phasing of workings' Policy MP6
Policy DM16 – Soils	This policy would be replaced by the 'agricultural soils' Policy MW6

Appendix 2 – Existing Mineral Site Specific Allocations and Areas of Search Policies

Minerals SSA Policy	Location	Site proposal	Proposed change
Policy SD1 – Sustainable Development	N/A	N/A	Policy to be deleted as it repeats the presumption in favour of sustainable development in the NPPF and therefore is not necessary.
Policy MIN 10	Land off Fakenham Road, Beetley	Extraction of 2,400,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Part of this site received planning permission in April 2015 and the permission has been implemented. The suitability of mineral extraction within part of the site without planning permission, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 51	Land west of Bilney Road, Beetley	Extraction of 1,300,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 102	Land at North Farm, south of the River Thet, Snetterton	Extraction of 1,500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 108	Land to the north of Hargham Road, Shropham	Extraction of 150,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because the landowner no longer wants the site to be considered for mineral extraction
Policy MIN 109	Land to the south of Honeypots Quarry, Shropham	Extraction of 350,000 to 400,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because the landowner no longer wants the site to be considered for mineral extraction
Policy MIN 110	Land to the south of Spong Lane, Shropham	Extraction of 150,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because the landowner no longer wants the site to be considered for mineral extraction
Policy MIN 37	Land at Mayton Wood, Coltishall Road, Frettenham	Extraction of 1,450,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.

Minerals SSA Policy	Location	Site proposal	Proposed change
Policy MIN 48	Swannington Bottom Plantation, Felthorpe	Extraction of 1,900,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 55	Land at Keepers Cottage, Attlebridge	Extraction of 525,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 64	Horstead Quarry, Grange Farm, Horstead	Extraction of 950,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 96	Land at Grange Farm, Spixworth	Extraction of 1,000,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 6	Land off East Winch Road, Mill Drove, Middleton	Extraction of 1,416,000 tonnes of carstone	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 19	Eastern extension to Pentney Quarry	Extraction of 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 40	Land to the east of Grandcourt Farm, East Winch	Extraction of 3,000,000 tonnes of silica sand	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 45	Coxford Abbey Quarry, East Rudham	Extraction of 3,600,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Part of this site received planning permission in May 2014 and the permission has been implemented. The suitability of mineral extraction within the remaining part of the site without planning permission, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 75	Home Farm, Watlington	Extraction of 335,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 76	West Field, Watlington	Extraction of 285,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because this site received planning permission in April 2019 and the permission has been implemented.

Minerals SSA Policy	Location	Site proposal	Proposed change
Policy SIL01	Land at Mintlyn South, Bawsey	Extraction of 1,200,000 tonnes of silica sand	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Areas of Search Policy for silica sand extraction	Areas of search within the parishes of: Marham, Runcton Holme, Tottenhill, Shouldham, Shouldham Thorpe, Stow Bardolph, Wormegay	Areas of search for future extraction of silica sand	Policy to be replaced by Policy MP13 'Areas of Search for silica sand extraction'
Policy MIN 69	Land north of Holt Road, Aylmerton	Extraction of 750,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 71	Land to the west of Norwich Road, Lodge Farm, Holt	Extraction of 1,100,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 84	Land south of Holt Road, East Beckham	Extraction of 1,600,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because this site received planning permission in August 2014 and the permission has been implemented
Policy MIN 115	Land at Lord Anson's wood, near north Walsham	Extraction of 1,100,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	The suitability of mineral extraction at this site, for the plan period to 2036, is being considered as part of the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 79	Land north of Hickling Lane, Swardeston	Extraction of 1,750,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because the mineral operator and landowner no longer want the site to be considered for mineral extraction and have withdrawn the site from the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 80	Land south of Mangreen Hall Farm, Swardeston	Extraction of 760,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because the mineral operator and landowner no longer want the site to be considered for mineral extraction and have withdrawn the site from the M&WLPR.
Policy MIN 81	Land south of Mangreen Lane, Stoke Holy Cross	Extraction of 955,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because this site received planning permission in October 2015 and the permission has been implemented

Minerals SSA Policy	Location	Site proposal	Proposed change
Policy MIN 83	Extension to Norton Subcourse Quarry, Loddon Road	Extraction of 674,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because this site received planning permission in February 2015 and the permission has been implemented
Policy MIN 90	Extension to Norton Subcourse Quarry, Loddon Road	Extraction of 511,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because this site received planning permission in February 2015 and the permission has been implemented
Policy MIN 91	Extension to Norton Subcourse Quarry, Loddon Road	Extraction of 1,146,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because this site received planning permission in February 2015 and the permission has been implemented
Policy MIN 118	Land at Hall Farm, Wymondham	Extraction of 600,000 tonnes of sand and gravel	Policy to be deleted because this site received planning permission in January 2014 and the permission has been implemented.

Appendix 3 – Existing Waste Site Specific Allocations Policies

Waste SSA Policy	Location	Site Proposal	Replacement Policy
Policy SD1 - Sustainable Development	N/A	N/A	Policy to be deleted as it repeats the presumption in favour of sustainable development in the NPPF and therefore is not necessary.
WWTW1	Whitlingham Water Recycling Centre	Continued operation of the Water Recycling Centre	Policy to be replaced by the Whitlingham WRC Policy WP15
WAS 01	Land at Beck Farm, East Bilney, East Dereham	Inert waste recycling and inert landfill	This is a partly restored mineral working with a mineral processing plant. Therefore, any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste) or WP11 (inert waste landfill), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 01 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 87	Land west of Bilney Road, Beetley	Inert waste recycling and inert landfill	This site is proposed for mineral extraction (site MIN 51) with restoration by inert fill. Any planning application for a waste management facility on this site as part of the restoration of a mineral working would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste) or WP11 (inert waste landfill), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 87 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 06	Land off B1108 Norwich Road, Carbrooke	Inert recycling, and the reworking, removal and reuse of previously deposited foundry sand.	The site is a former quarry, partly infilled. Any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste). However, the current landuse is not in compliance with Policy WP4. Policy WAS 06 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.

Waste SSA Policy	Location	Site Proposal	Replacement Policy
WAS 14	Land at Ashill Recycling Centre, Swaffham Road, Ashill	Composting, inert waste recycling and/or extension to the household waste recycling centre	The site mainly consists of a former quarry, now well vegetated. Any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP8 (composting), WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste) or WP7 (household waste recycling centres), depending on the precise proposal. However, the current landuse is not in compliance with Policy WP8 or WP4. Policy WAS 14 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 19	Land at Harling Road, Snetterton	composting, anaerobic digestion, processing of recyclables, inert waste recycling, HWRC and/or residual waste treatment processes, including energy-from-waste, thermal treatment and/or mixed waste processing	The site is located in a former mineral working and any planning application for waste management facilities on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria based Policy WP8 (composting), WP9 (anaerobic digestion), WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste), WP5 (waste transfer stations and materials recycling facilities), WP7 (household waste recycling centres), or WP10 (residual waste treatment facilities), depending on the precise proposal. However, the current landuse is not in compliance with these policies. Policy WAS 19 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 32	Land at Thetford Transfer Station, Burrell Way, Thetford	processing of recyclables, mixed waste processing, inert waste recycling and/or household waste recycling centre	Due to the small scale of the site and its location at an existing waste management facility on employment land, any planning application for an alternative waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria based Policy WP4 (recycling and transfer of inert CD&E waste), WP5 (waste transfer stations and materials recycling facilities), or WP7 (household waste recycling centres), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 32 is therefore no longer required and would be deleted.
WAS 47	Land at West Carr Road, Attleborough	Inert waste recycling and/or waste transfer	Due to the location of the site on employment land any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based

Waste SSA Policy	Location	Site Proposal	Replacement Policy
			Policy WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste) or WP5 (waste transfer and materials recycling facilities), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 47 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 79	Land at North Farm, Snetterton	Inert landfill and secondary aggregate recycling	This site is proposed for mineral extraction (site MIN 102) with restoration by inert fill. Any planning application for inert landfill on this site as part of the restoration of a mineral working. Any planning application for a waste management facility on this site as part of the restoration of a mineral working would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste) or WP11 (inert waste landfill), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 79 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 17	Land at Mayton Wood closed landfill site, Little Hautbois Road	Household waste recycling centre	Due to the small size of the site, any planning application for an extension to the existing HWRC would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP7 (household waste recycling centres). Policy WAS 17 is therefore no longer required and would be deleted.
WAS 68	Land near Mayton Wood closed landfill site, Coltishall Road	Inert landfill	This site is proposed for mineral extraction (site MIN 37) with restoration by inert fill. Any planning application for inert landfill on this site as part of the restoration of a mineral working would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP11 (inert waste landfill). Policy WAS 68 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 24	Land at Keeper's Cottage, Attlebridge	Composting, inert landfill or non-hazardous landfill	This site is proposed for mineral extraction (site MIN 55) with infilling required for restoration. Therefore, any planning application for infill with waste on this site as part of the restoration of a mineral working would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP8 (composting), WP11 (inert waste

Waste SSA Policy	Location	Site Proposal	Replacement Policy
			landfill) or WP12 (non-hazardous landfill), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 24 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 76	Land at SPC Atlas Works, Lenwade	Scrap metal recycling facility	Due to the small size of the site and its location on both previously developed land and employment land, any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP5 (waste transfer stations, material recycling facilities, ELV facilities and WEEE recovery facilities). Policy WAS 76 is therefore no longer required and would be deleted.
WAS 78	Land at SPC Atlas Works, Lenwade	mixed waste processing, metal recycling, inert waste recycling, in-vessel composting, physical, chemical, and/or mechanical/ biological treatment of household waste, waste transfer, and other forms of residual waste treatment (excluding thermal treatment)	Due to the location of this site on both previously developed land and employment land, any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria based Policy WP8 (composting), WP9 (anaerobic digestion), WP10 (residual waste treatment facilities), WP5 (waste transfer stations, materials recycling facilities, ELV facilities and WEEE recovery facilities) or WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste) depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 78 is therefore no longer required and would be deleted.
WAS 49	Land at Old Lindgreat Site, Harfreys Road, Great Yarmouth	processing of recyclables, mixed waste processing, inert waste recycling, household waste recycling centre, and/or waste transfer	Due to the small scale of the site and its location on employment land, any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste), WP5 (waste transfer stations and materials recycling facilities), or WP7 (household waste recycling centres) depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 49 is therefore no longer required and would be deleted.

Waste SSA Policy	Location	Site Proposal	Replacement Policy
WAS 66	Land at Harfreys Road, Harfreys Industrial state, Great Yarmouth	household waste recycling centre, or for processing of recyclables, mixed waste processing, inert waste recycling, and/or waste transfer	Due to the location of the site on employment land any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP4 (recycling or transfer or inert CD&E waste), WP5 (waste transfer stations and materials recycling facilities), or WP7 (household waste recycling centres), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 66 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 70	Land at Town Lands, Harfrey's Industrial Estate, Great Yarmouth	waste recycling and processing, and wood shredding	Due to the location of the site at an existing waste management facility, any planning application for alternative waste management facilities on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP5 (waste transfer stations and materials recycling facilities). Policy WAS 70 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 05	Land at Estuary Road, King's Lynn	processing of recyclables, mixed waste processing, thermal treatment and other forms of residual waste treatment	The site currently hosts a solar array and is within the development boundary for King's Lynn and adjacent to existing employment land. Any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP5 (waste transfer stations and materials recycling facilities) or WP10 (residual waste treatment facilities), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 06 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 25	Land off East Winch Road / Mill Drove, Middleton	Inert landfill	This site is proposed for mineral extraction (site MIN 06) with restoration by inert fill. Any planning application for inert landfill on this site as part of the restoration of a mineral working would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP11 (inert waste landfill). Policy WAS 25 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.

Waste SSA Policy	Location	Site Proposal	Replacement Policy
WAS 36	Land at Blackborough End landfill site, Mill Drove, Middleton	temporary uses comprising composting, processing of recyclables (materials recovery facility), inert waste recycling and/or waste transfer	This site is a currently permitted landfill site and therefore the site was only allocated for temporary waste management uses that would not delay the restoration of the site. Any planning application for one of these temporary uses would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP8 (composting), WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste) or WP5 (waste transfer stations and materials recycling facilities), depending on the precise proposal. However, the current landuse is not in compliance with Policy WP3. Policy WAS 36 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 40	Land off Mill Drove, Blackborough End	Inert landfill and inert waste recycling	This site has been worked for minerals and any planning application for inert recycling and landfill on this site as part of the restoration of the mineral working would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste) or WP11 (inert waste landfill), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 40 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 37	Land at Feltwell landfill site, Lodge Road, Feltwell	Temporary composting	This site is a currently permitted landfill site and therefore the site was only allocated for temporary composting which would not delay the restoration of the site. Any planning application for a temporary use would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP8 (composting). However, the current landuse is not in compliance with Policy WP3 or WP8. Policy WAS 37 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 45	Land off the B1454, Docking Common, Docking	composting	Due to this site being partly located on an existing waste management facility, any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP8

Waste SSA Policy	Location	Site Proposal	Replacement Policy
			(composting). Policy WAS 45 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 65	Land at the Willows Business Park, Saddlebow, King's Lynn	composting, recycling/processing, anaerobic digestion, thermal treatment and other forms of residual waste treatment	Norfolk County Council is the landowner of the site and is no longer promoting the site for the thermal treatment of waste. Any planning application for other waste management uses on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based policy WP8 (composting), WP9 (anaerobic digestion), WP5 (materials recycling facilities) or WP10 (residual waste treatment). In order to be delivered, any future use would require the agreement of full Council. Policy WAS 65 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 30	Land at Folgate Road, Lyngate Industrial Estate, North Walsham	composting, processing of recyclables, mixed waste processing and/or waste transfer	Due to the location of the site at an existing waste management facility on employment land, any planning application for an alternative waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP8 (composting), or WP5 (waste transfer stations, materials recycling facilities) depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 30 is therefore no longer required and would be deleted.
WAS 94	Land off Folgate Road and Cornish Way, North Walsham	Composting or anaerobic digestion	Due to the location of the site on allocated employment land, any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP8 (composting) or Policy WP9 (anaerobic digestion). Policy WAS 94 is therefore no longer required and would be deleted.
WAS 90	Land at 49 Hurricane Way, Norwich	Recycling centre	Due to the small size of the site and its location on employment land, any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance

Waste SSA Policy	Location	Site Proposal	Replacement Policy
			with criteria-based Policy WP5 (materials recycling facilities). Policy WAS 90 is therefore no longer required and would be deleted.
WAS 31	Land at Costessey Transfer Station, Longwater Business Park, Costessey	Residual waste treatment (excluding thermal treatment)	Due to the location of the site at an existing waste management facility producing RDF, located on employment land, any planning application for a different waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP10 (residual waste treatment). Policy WAS 31 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 58	Land at Longwater Industrial Estate, Costessey	Processing of recyclables and/or inert waste recycling	Due to the location of the site on employment land, any planning application for a waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP4 (recycling or transfer of inert CD&E waste) or WP5 (waste transfer stations and materials recycling facilities), depending on the precise proposal. Policy WAS 58 is no longer required and would therefore be deleted.
WAS 33	Land at Pulham Market Transfer Station, Station Road, Tivetshall St Margaret	Household waste recycling centre	Due to the location of the site at an existing waste management facility, any planning application for an alternative waste management facility on this site would more appropriately be determined in accordance with criteria-based Policy WP7 (household waste recycling centres). Policy WAS 33 is therefore no longer required and would be deleted.

Appendix 4 - Development excluded from safeguarding provisions

In accordance with Policies WP17, MP10 and MP11, Local Planning Authorities in Norfolk should consult Norfolk County Council on planning applications within Minerals Consultation Areas and Waste Consultation Areas.

It is neither practicable nor necessary for consultation to occur on all developments proposed through planning applications. Therefore, it is proposed to restrict the type of developments requiring consultation to those with significant potential for affecting the future use of areas and sites referred to above.

The following developments will be excluded from the consultation process:

1.	Proposals for minor infilling of development in towns and villages within the defined settlement limits identified in adopted local development plan documents
2.	Applications for householder development including: Construction of a replacement dwelling where the new dwelling occupies the same or similar footprint to the building being replaced; Minor extensions to existing dwellings or properties where they lie within the immediate curtilage; Proposals for the provision of incidental and non-habitable structures lying within the curtilage of an existing dwelling (such as driveways, garages, carparks and hard standing).
3.	Advertisement applications
4.	Applications related to existing permissions, such as reserved matters, or for minor amendments to current permissions.
5.	Applications for new or improved accesses.
6.	Applications for listed building consent or Conservation Area consent
7.	‘Minor’ extensions/alterations to existing buildings
8.	Applications for ‘temporary’ buildings, structures or uses (for up to five years)
9.	Proposals for the erection of agricultural buildings immediately adjacent to an existing working farmstead.
10.	Proposals for ‘minor’ works such as fencing or bus shelters
11.	Proposals for the demolition of a residential or other building
12.	Extensions to existing settlements of no greater than 2 hectares, unless the extension is within 250 metres of a safeguarded minerals or waste site, or 400 metres of a safeguarded water recycling centre.

Appendix 5 - Safeguarded mineral infrastructure - railheads and wharfs (as at July 2018)

Location	Facility	Mineral type	Operator
Middleton	Railhead	Silica Sand	Sibelco UK Ltd
Trowse	Railhead	Crushed Rock	Tarmac
Brandon	Railhead	Crushed Rock	Rory J Holbrook Ltd
Great Yarmouth (Palgrave Wharf)	Wharf	Crushed Rock	Silverton Aggregates Ltd

Appendix 6 - Safeguarded mineral extraction sites by district (as at July 2018)

Town or Parish	Operator	Mineral Type
	BRECKLAND	
Beeston With Bittering & Stanfield	East Anglian Stone Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Beeston With Bittering & Longham	McLeod Aggregates Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Beetley	Middleton Aggregates Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Carbrooke	Four Leaf Enterprises Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Carbrooke	Frimstone Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Newton By Castle Acre	Needham Chalks Ltd	Chalk
	BROADLAND	
Buxton With Lammas	Frimstone Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Horstead With Stanninghall	Longwater Gravel Co Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Horstead With Stanninghall	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel
Spixworth	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel
	GREAT YARMOUTH	
Burgh Castle	Folkes Plant & Aggregates Ltd	Sand and Gravel
	KING'S LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK	
Congham	West Norfolk Lime Ltd	Chalk
East Rudham	Longwater Gravel Co Ltd	Sand and Gravel
East Winch	Middleton Aggregates Ltd	Sand and Gravel
East Winch	Middleton Aggregates Ltd	Carstone
East Winch & Leziate	Sibelco UK Ltd	Silica Sand
Feltwell	Lyndon Pallett Group Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Middleton	Middleton Aggregates Ltd	Clay
Middleton	Middleton Aggregates Ltd	Carstone
Middleton	William George Recycling	Sand and Gravel
Pentney	Middleton Aggregates Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Snettisham	Frimstone Ltd	Carstone
Tottenhill & Watlington	Frimstone Ltd	Sand and Gravel
West Dereham	Frimstone Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Wormegay	Middleton Aggregates Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Wormegay	None	Sand and Gravel (inactive)
	NORTH NORFOLK	
Beeston Regis	DSP Supplies / Carter Concrete	Sand and Gravel
East Beckham	Gresham Gravel Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Holt	Cemex	Sand and Gravel
Stody	Frimstone Ltd	Sand and Gravel

SOUTH NORFOLK

Caistor St Edmund	Needham Chalks Ltd	Chalk
Earsham	Earsham Gravels Ltd	Sand and Gravel
Easton	Cemex	Sand and Gravel
Kirby Cane	The Lyndon Pallet Group	Sand and Gravel
Norton Subcourse	Cemex	Sand and Gravel
Stoke Holy Cross	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel
Wymondham	Longwater Gravel Co Ltd	Sand and Gravel

Appendix 7 - Safeguarded waste management sites by district (as at July 2018)

Town or Parish	Operator	Main Waste Operation
	BRECKLAND	
Bridgham	Fibrophos Ltd	Transfer
Carbrooke	Frimstone Ltd	Inert recycling
Carlton Rode	None	Composting (inactive)
Cranworth	FCC Environment(UK) Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
Hockering	Norman Wenn Skip Hire	Transfer/Treatment
Hockering	Pips Skips	Transfer/Treatment
Longham	McLeod Aggregates Ltd	Inert recycling
Stow Bedon	R Childerhouse	Inert recycling
Thetford	FCC Environment(UK) Ltd	HWRC
Thetford	Fibrophos Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
Thetford	Viridor Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
Weston Longville	TMA Bark Supplies	Composting
Wretham	Viridor Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
	BROADLAND	
Attlebridge	Biffa Waste Services	Non-hazardous landfill (in aftercare)
Aylsham	Aylsham Plant Hire Ltd	Inert recycling
Aylsham	Norse Environmental Waste Services	Transfer/Treatment
Buxton With Lammas	Frimstone Ltd	Inert recycling
Cantley	British Sugar PLC	Inert landfill
Horsford	M & C Skip Hire and AKS	Transfer/Treatment
Lenwade (Morton On The Hill)	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Metal recycling
Marsham	Norse Environmental Waste Services	Composting
Rackheath	PSH Environmental Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
	GREAT YARMOUTH	
Belton With Browston	E E Green & Son	Inert recycling
Burgh Castle	Folkes Plant & Aggregates Ltd	Inert recycling
Great Yarmouth	E E Green & Son	Inert recycling
Great Yarmouth	East Coast Waste Recycling	Transfer/Treatment
Great Yarmouth	Enviroco Ltd	Transfer
Great Yarmouth	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Metal recycling
Great Yarmouth	Folkes Plant & Aggregates Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
Great Yarmouth	M T Skips	Transfer/Treatment
West Caister	Norfolk County Council	Transfer/Treatment
West Caister	Norse Environmental Waste Services	HWRC

Town or Parish	Operator	Main waste operation
	KING'S LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK	
Bawsey	P Bacon Recycling Ltd	Metal recycling
Feltwell	FCC Environmental (UK) Ltd	Non-hazardous landfill (inactive)
Hockwold Cum Wilton	Freedom Recycling Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
King's Lynn	Norse Environmental Waste Services	HWRC
King's Lynn	Norse Environmental Waste Services	Transfer/Treatment
Methwold	EFFG Woodlark	Anaerobic digestion
Middleton	FCC Environment(UK) Ltd	Non-hazardous landfill (inactive)
Middleton	Middleton Aggregates Ltd	Inert recycling
Middleton	Middleton Aggregates Ltd	Inert landfill
Snettisham	Frimstone Ltd	Inert recycling and landfill
South Wootton	Greenworld Sales Ltd	Composting
Wereham	British Sugar PLC	Soil recycling
Wereham	British Sugar PLC	Composting
West Dereham	Frimstone Ltd	Inert landfill
West Dereham	Frimstone Ltd	Inert recycling
West Dereham	Glazewing Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
	NORTH NORFOLK	
Beeston Regis	Carter Concrete Ltd	Inert storage
Briston	Morrissey Builders Ltd	Inert recycling
Edgefield	NEWS Ltd	Non-hazardous landfill (in aftercare)
Holt	Cemex	Inert recycling
Letheringsett With Glandford	Glaven Pits Ltd	Inert recycling
North Walsham	Mr M Drury	Transfer/Treatment
Tattersett	R Gawn	Tyre baling
Worstead	Carl Bird Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
	NORWICH	
Norwich	FCC Environment(UK) Ltd	HWRC and Transfer/Treatment
	SOUTH NORFOLK	
Aldeby	FCC Environment(UK) Ltd	Non-hazardous landfill (in restoration)
Bracon Ash	Greencomp	Composting
Costessey	FCC Environment(UK) Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
Costessey	Jays Total Waste Management Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
Costessey	Norse Environmental Waste Services	Transfer/Treatment
Costessey	None	Metal recycling (inactive)
Ketteringham	M W White Ltd	Transfer/Treatment
Kirby Bedon	Anglian Water Plc	Composting
Morningthorpe With Fritton	Richardson Recycling Ltd	Inert landfill
Pulham Market	AR Kent & Son	Transfer/Treatment
Thurlton	M Gaze & Co Ltd	Composting
Tivetshall St Margaret	FCC Environment(UK) Ltd	Transfer/Treatment

Appendix 8 - Safeguarded Water Recycling Centres (as at July 2018)

All WRC are operated by Anglian Water Services Ltd

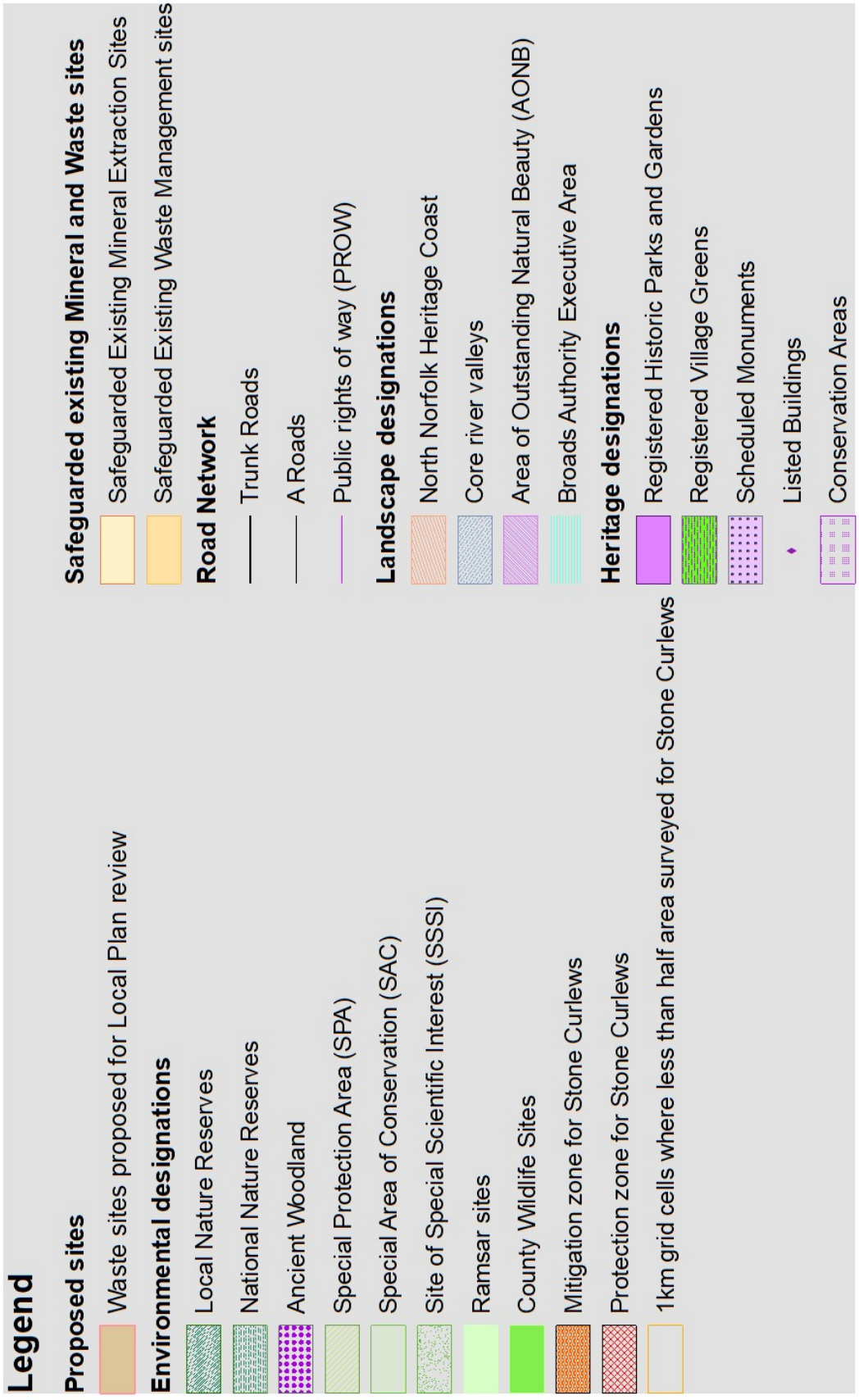
Town or Parish (site name if different)

Acle
Attleborough
Aylsham
Belaugh
Briston
Burnham Thorpe (Burnham Overy)
Bylaugh
Cley-Next-the-Sea (Glandford Road)
Dereham
Downham Market
Feltwell
Grimston
Heacham
Holt and Letheringsett with Glandford (Letheringsett)
Horning
Ingoldisthorpe
King's Lynn
Kirby Bedon (Whitlingham)
Knapton (Knapton Road)
Little Cressingham
Ludham
Mattishall
Morningthorpe and Fritton (Hempnall)
North Walsham
Old Buckenham
Poringland
Pudding Norton (Fakenham)
Quidenham (East Harling)
Redenhall with Harleston (Harleston)
Reepham
Runton (Cromer)
Saxlingham Nethergate (Saxlingham)
Sisland
Sporle with Palgrave (Necton)
Stalham
Swaffham
Swardeston
Tharston and Hapton (Long Stratton)
Thetford
Watlington
Wells-Next-the-Sea (Freeman Street)
West Caister
West Walton
Wymondham

Appendix 9 – Forecast Waste Arisings

Year	Local Authority Collected Waste	Commercial and industrial waste	Inert waste	Hazardous waste	Total Forecast waste arisings
2016/17	412,135	1,074,340	1,110,000	60,543	2,657,018
2017/18	415,927	1,090,777	1,110,000	56,528	2,673,232
2018/19	419,720	1,107,466	1,110,000	52,778	2,689,964
2019/20	423,512	1,124,410	1,110,000	49,277	2,707,199
2020/21	427,304	1,141,614	1,110,000	46,009	2,724,927
2021/22	431,097	1,159,081	1,110,000	42,957	2,743,135
2022/23	434,889	1,176,814	1,110,000	40,108	2,761,811
2023/24	438,682	1,194,820	1,110,000	37,448	2,780,950
2024/25	442,474	1,213,100	1,110,000	34,964	2,800,538
2025/26	446,267	1,231,661	1,110,000	32,645	2,820,573
2026/27	450,059	1,205,505	1,110,000	30,479	2,841,043
2027/28	453,852	1,269,638	1,110,000	28,458	2,861,948
2028/29	457,644	1,289,064	1,110,000	26,570	2,885,740
2029/30	461,437	1,308,786	1,110,000	24,808	2,905,031
2030/31	465,229	1,328,811	1,110,000	23,162	2,927,202
2031/32	469,021	1,349,141	1,110,000	21,626	2,949,788
2032/33	472,814	1,390,741	1,110,000	20,191	2,993,746
2033/34	473,606	1,412,019	1,110,000	18,852	3,014,477
2034/35	480,399	1,433,623	1,110,000	17,602	3,041,624
2035/36	484,191	1,455,558	1,110,000	16,435	3,066,184

Appendix 10 - Proposed waste management sites



Breckland sites

WS1 Land at Summer Lane, Carbrooke, IP25 6TJ

Site Characteristics

- The 9.3 hectare site is within the parish of Carbrooke.
- The site is 0.27km from Watton and 10km from Dereham, which are the nearest towns.
- The site is proposed for the following waste management operations: screening, separating and bulking of waste materials, composting and soil treatment. The site is proposed to take hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste.
- The estimated annual throughput of waste at the site is 100,000 to 120,000 tonnes per annum.
- The potential start date for waste management operations on site is 2020.
- The waste operator supporting the site proposal is Frimstone Ltd.
- The site is currently an active mineral working which has been largely extracted and is subject to an approved scheme for restoration by February 2025.
- The Agricultural Land Classification scheme classifies the land as being Grade 3, although it has not been agricultural land for a number of years and is currently a mineral extraction site.

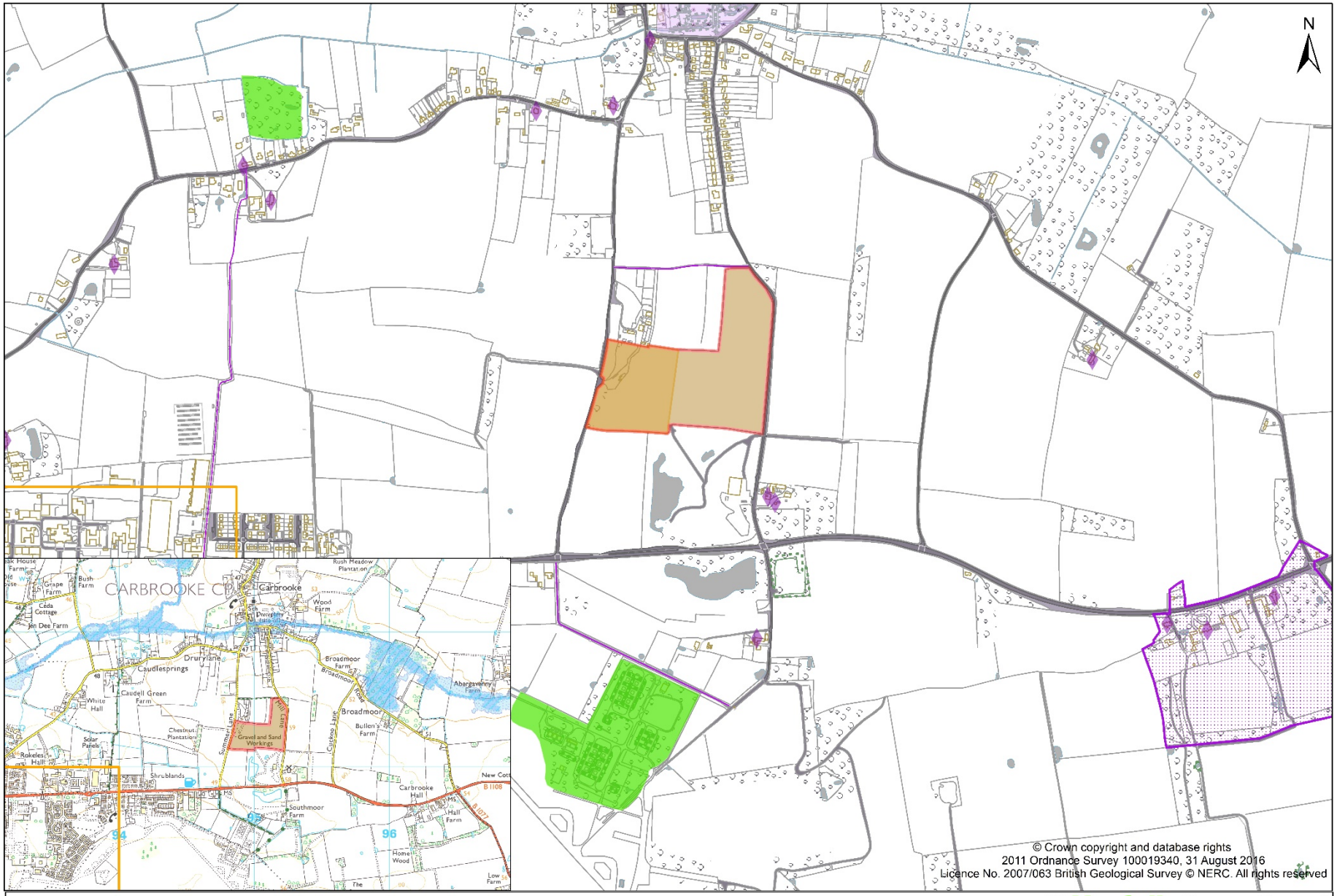
WS1.1Amenity: The nearest residential property is 130m from the site boundary. There are 13 residential properties within 250m of the site boundary. The settlement of Carbrooke is 130m away. The greatest noise and dust impacts are likely to be within 100m of a source, if uncontrolled. A planning application for a waste management facility at this site would need to include noise and dust assessments and mitigation measures to deal appropriately with any amenity impacts.

WS1.2 Highway Access: The site would use the existing access on to Summer Lane, turning south to join the B1108. The site is not within an AQMA. The estimated number of HGV movements is 35 per day (17 in and 17 out). The proposed highway access is considered appropriate by the Highway Authority, subject to highway improvements on Summer Lane; to include visibility, passing places, and a routing agreement and weight limit to prevent HGVs travelling through Carbrooke to the north.

WS1.3 Historic Environment: The historic landscape character of the site is Twentieth Century agriculture with boundary loss. The site is within a wider historic landscape character of Twentieth Century agriculture with enclosure and boundary loss, agriculture with 18th to 19th century piecemeal enclosure and enclosed wetland meadow. The wider historic landscape character also includes disused post-medieval military, agriculture with pre-18th century coaxial enclosure and 18th to 20th century plantation woodland.

WS1.4 The nearest Listed Building is 0.14km away and is the Grade II Mill House. There are 28 Listed Buildings within 2km of the site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is 0.54km from the site and is the Site of Commandry of St John of Jerusalem; it is the only Scheduled Monument within 2km of the site. Carbrooke Conservation Area is 1km from the site and is the only Conservation Area within 2km of the site. There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the site. A planning application for a waste management facility would need to include a Heritage Statement to identify heritage assets and their settings, assess the potential for impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures if required.

WS1.5 Archaeology: The site is a current mineral extraction site which has been largely extracted, and archaeology was addressed through the mineral extraction planning permission.


N
CARBROOKE CP
Carbrooke
Broadmoor
Broadmoor Farm
Broadmoor Lane
Caudlesprings
Caudell Green Farm
Drurylane
Abergavenny Farm
Bullen's Farm
Carbrooke Hall
Hall Farm
Southmoor Farm
Home Wood
Shrublands
Rokeles Hall
Solar Panels
Chestnut Plantation
Gravel and Sand Workings
Cricket Lane
Summerhouse Lane
B 1108
B 1077
94
96
0
250
500
1,000 Meters
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Licence No. 2007/063 British Geological Survey © NERC. All rights reserved
Norfolk County Council
7 June 2019

WS1.6 Landscape: The site is not located within the AONB, a Core River Valley or any other designated landscape feature. The site is within the landscape character area described as 'Wayland Plateau Farmland' in the Breckland Landscape Character Assessment. The site is a current mineral extraction site bordered to the east by Mill Lane, to the west by Summer Lane, with an existing mineral processing site to the south. To the north, there is a small agricultural field with an isolated woodland block separating the site from the settlement of Carbrooke. Hedges, including along Mill Lane and Summer Lane provide site screening; but a screening scheme would need to be in place to address any gaps. The existing permitted mineral extraction site is subject to an approved restoration scheme. The approved restoration scheme is to be mainly to agricultural land with the northern area restored to trees, scrub and wildflower meadow by 2025. As such, when restored the site will be classified as countryside, and such sites are specifically excluded from the definition of 'previously developed land'.

WS1.7 There is a Public Right of Way adjacent to the most northern boundary of the site, Carbrooke FP3, which runs between Summer lane and Mill Lane.

WS1.8 Ecology: There are no Ramsar sites within 10 km of the site boundary.

WS1.9 Breckland SAC is 4.3km from the site boundary. The proposed site is located outside the 2km Impact Risk Zone for composting, mechanical and biological waste treatment. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SAC are expected.

WS1.10 Breckland SPA is 5.1km from the site boundary. The proposed site is located outside the 2km Impact Risk Zone for composting, mechanical and biological waste treatment. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SPA are expected.

WS1.11 Thompson Water Carr and Common SSSI (part of Norfolk Valley Fens SAC) is 4.3km from the site boundary. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's 2km Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for composting, mechanical and biological waste treatment. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SAC or SSSI are expected.

WS1.12 Wayland Wood, Watton SSSI is 2.4km from the site boundary. The SSSI citation states that the large wood contains entirely semi-natural stands and is still managed under a traditional coppicing system. The diverse flora is typical of ancient woodland and includes one national rarity. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's 2km IRZ for composting, mechanical and biological waste treatment. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SSSI are expected.

WS1.13 Scoulton Mere SSSI is 3.1km from the site boundary. The SSSI citation states that the swamp, fen and bog communities that occur on island in the mere and around the shore support a diverse flora including several rare and uncommon plants. The proposed site is outside the 2km IRZ for composting, mechanical and biological waste treatment. Due to this distnace, no impacts on this SSSI are expected

WS1.14 Potter's Bar Cranworth SSSI 3.8km from the site boundary. The proposed site is outside the 2km IRZ for composting, mechanical and biological waste treatment. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SSSI are expected.

WS1.15 The nearest County Wildlife Site is CWS Watton Airfield-Army Training Area (CWS 2091) which is 0.52km from the site boundary. The CWS is an area of dense scrub with patches of unimproved basic grassland; which is crossed by a network of surfaced and unsurfaced tracks. Due to this distance, no impacts on this CWS are expected.

WS1.16 The nearest ancient woodland site is Wayland Wood which is an Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland; it is 2.4km from the site boundary. Due to this distance, no impacts on this ancient woodland are expected.

WS1.17 Geodiversity: This site is an active mineral working. Therefore, geodiversity would have been addressed as part of the mineral planning permission.

WS1.18 Flood Risk: The site is in Flood Zone 1 (lowest risk) for flooding from rivers. The site has a low risk of surface water flooding with three locations of surface water pooling in a 1 in 30-year

rainfall event, three more locations in a 1 in 100-year rainfall event, and a further location in a 1 in 1000-year rainfall event. Non-hazardous waste management uses are a 'less vulnerable' land use which is appropriate in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a. However, hazardous waste management facilities are a 'more vulnerable' land use which is only appropriate in Flood Zones 1 and 2. The site is not in an Internal Drainage Board Area.

WS1.19 Hydrogeology: The south-west corner of the site is within groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1) whilst the rest of the site is within groundwater SPZ2. The site is located over a Major aquifer with intermediate vulnerability. The site has been subject to mineral extraction, and the Environment Agency have stated that in such cases where the surface deposits have been removed this may increase the Groundwater vulnerability over the level shown in their maps. Due to this and the location of the site within SPZ1 and SPZ2, a planning application for waste management uses at this site would need to include a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment to identify any potential impacts to groundwater and appropriate mitigation measures.

WS1.20 Water Framework Directive: The site is just under 600 metres from Watton Brook, which is the nearest Water Framework Directive waterbody. The groundwater level in this area is several metres below ground level and therefore overland flows are not expected from the site towards Watton Brook. Proposed site WS1 Carbrooke is located a considerable distance south of the Watton Brook. Due to the location of WS1 Carbrooke, and the highways requirement for HGV traffic to go via the B1108, any waste being transported to or from the site would not be transported across the Watton Brook. Due to the distance of the site from Watton Brook, it is not expected that there would be a pathway for silt ingress into this waterbody from any proposed waste management uses within WS1 Carbrooke.

WS1.21 Utilities infrastructure: There are no Anglian Water sewerage assets or water assets within the site. There is not electricity transmission infrastructure within the site. There are no high-pressure gas pipelines within the site.

WS1.22 Safeguarding aerodromes: The site is not within an aerodrome safeguarding zone.

WS1.23 Conclusion: The site is unsuitable for allocation because:

- as a mineral working with an approved restoration scheme, once restored the site will be classified as open countryside, which is not an appropriate location for permanent waste management operations.

WS2 Former mineral working at Heath Road, Snetterton

Site Characteristics

- The 3 hectare site is within the parishes of Snetterton and Quidenham.
- The site is 4.55km from Attleborough and 12.47km from Watton, which are the nearest towns.
- The site is proposed as a potential facility for composting, anaerobic digestion, processing of recyclables, inert waste recycling, residual waste treatment to include thermal treatment, mechanical biological treatment and/or mixed waste processing.
- The estimated annual throughput at the site is between 50,000 to 200,000 tonnes per annum; this would depend on the particular waste management facility developed.
- No potential start date for waste management operations on site has been provided because this is likely to be dependent on the site first being infilled to a uniform ground level.
- The waste operator supporting the site proposal is Countrystyle Recycling Ltd.
- The site is currently a former mineral working and the majority of the site is an extraction void.
- The Agricultural Land Classification scheme classifies the land as being Grade 4 with the north eastern corner as Grade 3, however, the site has not been in agricultural use for some years and is predominantly a mineral extraction void.

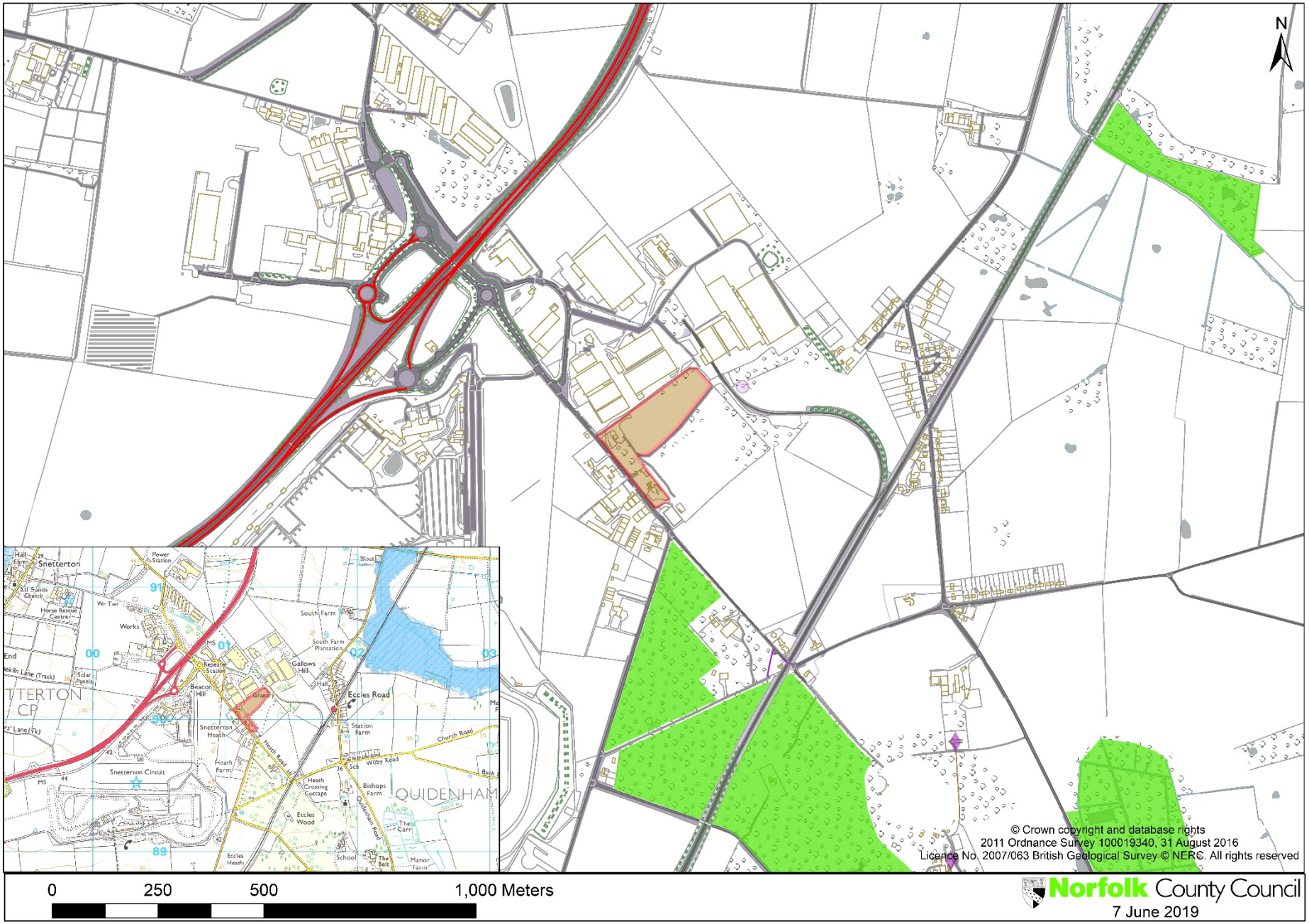
WS2.1 Amenity: The nearest residential property is 48m from the site boundary, which is the only residential property within 250m . There is an employment area immediately north of the site and another employment area to the south-west. The settlement of Eccles Road is 325m away. The greatest noise and dust impacts are likely to be within 100m of a source, if uncontrolled. A planning application for a waste management facility at this site would need to include noise and dust assessments and mitigation measures to deal appropriately with any amenity impacts.

WS2.2 Highway Access: The site would use the Harling Road (C827) to access the A11 trunk road. The site is not within an AQMA. The estimated number of HGV movements has not been provided and would be dependent on the exact waste management operation. The proposed highway access is considered appropriate by the Highway Authority for all potential waste management uses, subject to: provision of appropriate visibility at the site, a routing agreement between the site and the A11, and a Transport Assessment to include consideration of the potential impacts on the A11 junction, and provision of appropriate mitigation if required.

WS2.3 Historic Environment: The historic landscape character of the site is mineral extraction. The site is within a wider historic landscape character of 20th century agriculture with enclosure, 20th century agriculture with boundary loss, agriculture with 18th to 19th century enclosure, woodland (carr woodland and 18th to 20th century plantation), leisure/recreation (including the Snetterton Circuit), modern built-up areas, modern linear settlements and industry.

WS2.4 The nearest Listed Building is 890m away and is the grade II* Church of St. Mary. There are 11 Listed Buildings within 2km of the site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is Gallows Hill Tumulus which is 0.06km from the site and there are two Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the site. There are no Conservation Areas or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the site. A planning application for a waste management facility would need to include a Heritage Statement to identify heritage assets and their settings, assess the potential for impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures if required.

WS2.5 Archaeology: The site is a former mineral extraction site which has been extracted, and archaeology was addressed through the mineral extraction planning permission.



WS2.6 Landscape: The site is not within an AONB, a Core River Valley or any other designated landscape feature. The site is a former mineral working, most of the site comprises the void, which is relatively steep-sided, created by extraction. The mineral extraction permission was subject to a restoration scheme to grassland, shrubs/hedges and trees; but this requires infill with material to achieve a suitable restoration profile first. Restoration has not been possible to date because of the difficulties of engineering a suitable infill scheme, due to the adjacent dilute and disperse landfill site.

WS2.7 The site is within the landscape character area described as 'Snetterton Heath Plateau Farmland' in the Breckland Landscape Character Assessment. A restored landfill site is located on the southern boundary of the site, with industrial buildings on the Snetterton Employment area to the north and east of the site, and a rail siding to the east. The site is bounded to the west by the road, and this part of the site is currently occupied by a concrete batching plant on the south half of the frontage, with the northern part being largely scrub, with a few trees and a building which is set back from the road. The scrub and trees largely screen this part of the site with only limited views from the entrance.

WS2.8 The site is currently included within the Snetterton Heath Employment Area (Breckland Core Strategy and DM Policies DPD, adopted December 2009) and is therefore employment land. However, in the emerging Breckland Local Plan (currently in the process of examination at June 2019) the site will not be within the designated Snetterton Employment Area and would on restoration be classified as countryside; restored mineral workings are specifically excluded from the definition of 'previously developed land'.

WS2.9 There are no Public Rights of Way within or adjacent to the site.

WS2.10 Ecology: There are no Ramsar sites within 10km of the site boundary and there are no SPAs within 5km of the site boundary.

WS2.11 Swangey Fen SSSI is 2.49km from the site boundary and is part of the Norfolk Valley Fens SAC. The SSSI citation states that the site contains an area of species-rich, spring-fed fen. Wet woodland and grassland surround the fen, increasing the interest of the site and helping to maintain a high water-table. The River Thet passes through the SSSI. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management uses. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SAC or SSSI are expected.

WS2.12 East Harling Common SSSI is 2.13km from the site boundary. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management uses. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SSSI are expected.

WS2.13 Kenninghall and Banham Fens with Quidenham Mere SSSI is 3.10km from the site boundary. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management uses. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SSSI are expected.

WS2.14 Old Buckenham Fen SSSI is 3.45km from the site boundary. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management uses. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SSSI are expected.

WS2.15 The nearest County Wildlife Site is CWS 620 'Eccles Wood (North) which is 0.08km from the site boundary; it is a recent (probably post-war) woodland dominated by oak and silver birch. CWS 621 'Eccles Wood (middle)' is 0.49km from the site boundary and CWS 622 'Eccles Wood (south)' is 0.5km from the site boundary. CWS 621 is a recent woodland of oak and birch with some old hazel coppice. CWS 622 is a mainly broad-leaved semi-natural woodland with some areas of scrub and tall herb fen. A future planning application would need to assess the potential for impacts from the proposed development on the CWSs and identify appropriate mitigation to ensure no unacceptable impacts occur.

WS2.16 There are no ancient woodland sites within 3km of the site.

WS2.17 Geodiversity: This site is a former mineral working which was extracted some years ago. Therefore, geodiversity would have been addressed as part of the mineral planning permission.

WS2.18 Flood Risk: The site is in Flood Zone 1 (lowest risk) for flooding from rivers. The site has a low risk of surface water flooding with one location of surface water pooling in a 1 in 100-year rainfall event, and a further location in a 1 in 1000-year rainfall event. Non-hazardous waste management uses are a 'less vulnerable' land use which is appropriate in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a. The site is not in an Internal Drainage Board Area.

WS2.19 Hydrogeology: The site is located over a Major aquifer with high vulnerability. The site has been subject to mineral extraction, and the Environment Agency have stated that in such cases, where the surface deposits have been removed, this may increase the Groundwater vulnerability over the level shown in their maps. Due to this, a planning application for waste management uses at this site would need to include a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment to identify any potential impacts to groundwater and appropriate mitigation measures. There are no groundwater Source Protection Zones within the proposed site.

WS2.20 Water Framework Directive: The site is just over 1km from Buckenham Stream, which is the nearest Water Framework Directive waterbody. The River Whittle (1.88km distant) and the River Thet (2.12km distant) are WFD waterbodies which are also in proximity to the site. The groundwater level in this area is several metres below ground level and therefore overland flows are not expected from the site towards the WFD waterbodies. Proposed site WS2 Snetterton is located a considerable distance from the waterbodies. Due to the location of WS2 Snetterton, and the highways requirement for HGV traffic to go via the A11, any waste transported to or from the site would not be transported across the waterbodies. Due to the distance of the site from the WFD waterbodies, it is not expected that there would be a pathway for silt ingress into this waterbody from any proposed waste management uses within site WS2 Snetterton.

WS2.21 Utilities infrastructure: There are no Anglian Water sewerage assets or water assets within the site. There is no electricity transmission infrastructure within the site. There are no high-pressure gas pipelines within the site.

WS2.22 Safeguarding aerodromes: The site is not within an aerodrome safeguarding zone.

WS2.23 Conclusion: The site is unsuitable for allocation because:

- as a mineral working with an approved restoration scheme, once restored the site will be classified as open countryside, which is not an appropriate location for permanent waste management operations.
- The site is currently a mineral extraction void which would need to be restored to a uniform ground level before a permanent waste management facility could be developed. This would require an engineering solution so as not to compromise the existing adjacent dilute and disperse landfill site. This is a significant constraint to the site and is considered likely to affect the deliverability of a permanent waste management facility on this site in the medium term.

Broadland sites

WS3 Land at Atlas Works, Norwich Road, Lenwade

Site Characteristics

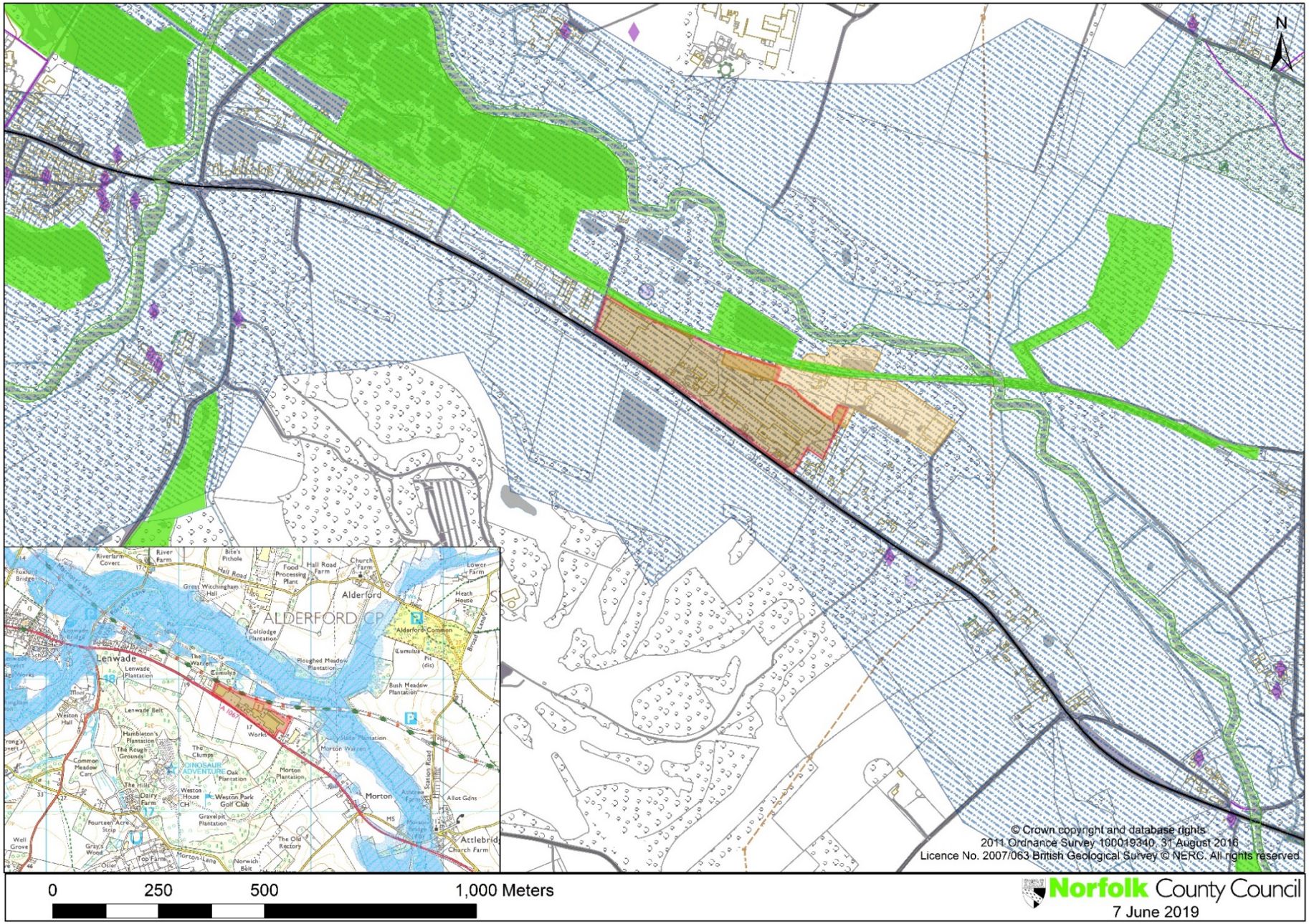
- The 7.9 hectare site is within the parishes of Weston Longville and Morton on the Hill.
- The site is 4.7km from the Norwich urban area (which includes the built-up parts of the urban fringe parishes such as Taverham and Drayton).
- The site is proposed for the following range of potential waste management uses: mixed waste sorting and processing, metal recycling, inert waste recycling, in-vessel composting, physical/chemical and/or mechanical biological treatment of household waste, waste transfer, production of fuel from waste and other forms of residual waste production and treatment including gasification and waste to energy.
- The site is proposed to take commercial and industrial waste; construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E); household waste, local amenity wastes, wood, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).
- The estimated annual throughput of waste at the site is 300,000 tonnes per annum.
- The potential start date for waste management operations on site is unknown, although part of the site benefits from an extant planning permission for Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) waste processing.
- There is currently no waste management company supporting the site proposal.
- The site consists of vacant industrial land and land in current industrial use.
- The Agricultural Land Classification scheme classifies the land as being partly Grade 3 and partly non-agricultural, however, the site has not been in agricultural use for many years.

WS3.1 Amenity: The nearest residential property is 25m from the site boundary. There are 7 residential properties within 250m of the site boundary and 4 of these are within 100m of the site boundary. The settlement of Lenwade is 585m away. The greatest noise and dust impacts are likely to be within 100m of a source, if uncontrolled. A planning application for a waste management facility at this site would need to include noise and dust assessments and mitigation measures to deal appropriately with any amenity impacts.

WS3.2 Highway Access: The site access is from the A1067. The site is not within an AQMA. An estimated number of HGV movements per day has not been submitted by the proposer of the site. The extant planning permission for a 150,000 tonne per annum Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) production facility on part of this site would result in between 83-165 vehicle movements per day. The proposed highway access is considered appropriate by the Highway Authority, subject to a rationalisation of access points to the site and highway improvements to include a right turn lane, for which highway contributions would be required. A Transport Assessment would be required at the planning application stage and appropriate additional mitigation if necessary.

WS3.3 Historic Environment: The historic landscape character of the site is industry, with former mineral workings and their associated water features to the north. The site is within a wider historic landscape character of 20th century agriculture with boundary loss and 20th century enclosure, woodland, informal parkland, and inland managed wetlands associated with the River Wensum.

WS3.4 The nearest Listed Building is 0.28km away and is the Grade II ‘North Lodges to Weston House, connected by railings, piers and gates’. There are 38 Listed Buildings within 2km of the site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is ‘Tumulus in the Warren’ which is 37 metres from the site boundary; there are two Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the site. There are no Conservation Areas or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the site. A planning application for a waste management facility would need to include a Heritage Statement to identify heritage assets and their settings, assess the potential for impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures if required.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WS3.5 Archaeology: The site is an existing industrial site, which was previously used for the manufacture of concrete products. There is a scheduled monument, and a number of parkland remnants in proximity to the site. Therefore, there is the potential that unknown archaeology exists on the site and an assessment of the significance of archaeological remains will be required at the planning application stage.

WS3.6 Landscape: The site is within a designated Core River Valley, although the site is within an industrial estate in which some units are in active employment use. The site is not within an AONB, the Broads Authority Executive Area, or any other designated landscape feature. The site comprises a series of industrial buildings with associated hardstandings. The site is within the landscape character area described as 'Wensum River Valley' in the Broadland Landscape Character Assessment. The site lies within a wider area of industrial buildings, former mineral workings and their associated water features; which are bounded by the River Wensum to the North and the A1067 to the south. Either side of the river and the A1067 are the remains of former parkland, one of these now contains a tourist attraction and golf course.

WS3.7 There are no Public Rights of Way within or adjacent to the site. However, the Marriott's Way which is adjacent to the site, is a walking and cycle route which the public have permission to use.

WS3.8 Ecology: There are no SPA or Ramsar sites within 10km of the site boundary.

WS3.9 The River Wensum SAC and SSSI is located 0.1km from the site boundary. The site is within the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management operations. Therefore, a Habitats Regulations Appropriate Assessment would be required both at the local plan stage, if the site was considered appropriate to allocate, and at the planning application stage.

WS3.10 Booton Common SSSI forms part of the Norfolk Valley Fens SAC and is located 4.88km from the site boundary. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management uses. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SAC or SSSI are expected.

WS3.11 Alderford Common SSSI is located 0.94km from the site boundary. The site is within the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management operations. Alderford Common is located on gently undulating ground and supports a wide range of habitats developed in response to variations in soils and topography. A thin layer of glacial sand and gravels cover the underlying chalk which is exposed in abandoned marl workings. A future planning application would need to assess potential impacts to the SSSI and identify appropriate mitigation to prevent unacceptable adverse impacts from the proposed waste management operations.

WS3.12 Swannington Upgate Common SSSI is located 2.44km from the site boundary. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management uses. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SSSI are expected.

WS3.13 Whitwell Common SSSI is located 3.40km from the site boundary. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management uses. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SSSI are expected.

WS3.14 Hockering Wood SSSI is located 4.89km from the site boundary. The proposed site is outside the SSSI's Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the proposed waste management uses. Due to this distance, no impacts on this SSSI are expected.

WS3.15 The nearest County Wildlife Site is Marriott's Way (CWS 2176) which is adjacent to the site boundary. The CWS is a former railway line which has been adapted as a cycling and walking route. Much of the interest in terms of flora and fauna is generated by the variety of the margins of the former railway. The CWS 'Lake adjacent to Concrete Plant' (CWS 1346) is located 0.02km from the site boundary, on the opposite side of the Marriott's Way. It is a large water-filled gravel pit with woodland around its margins.

WS3.16 The following County Wildlife Sites are all located within 2km of the proposed site boundary and a future planning application would need to assess potential impacts to the CWSs and identify appropriate mitigation to prevent unacceptable adverse impacts:

- The CWS' Bush Meadow Plantation' (CWS 1347) is located 0.41km from the site boundary, on the opposite side of the Marriott's Way. It is a mature semi-natural woodland and a small shaded pond.
- The CWS 'Lenwade Pits' (East) (CWS 1349) is located 0.02km from the site boundary, on the opposite side of the Marriott's Way. It is a complex of gravel pits with mature varied woodland and several pools.
- The CWS 'Lenwade Pits' (West) (CWS 1350) is located 1.06km from the site boundary. It is a complex of disused gravel pits, woodland and west grassland.
- The CWS 'Weston Meadow' (CWS 1345) is located 0.91m from the site boundary and is an area of lowland marshy grassland bisected by a ditch.
- The CWS 'Meadow adjacent to Sandy Lane' (CWS 1322) is located 1.54km from the site boundary. It is an area of wet woodland, rough grassland, fen meadow and fen alongside a stream and there are many ditches.
- The CWS 'Wensum Pastures at Morton Hall' (CWS 2070) is located 1.37km from the site boundary. The site is an open area of improved cattle-grazed pasture adjacent to the River Wensum, crossed by a network of drains supporting a species rich flora associated with aquatic habitats.
- The CWS 'Great Witchingham Common' (CWS 1323) is located 1.16km from the site boundary. It is a complex of disused gravel pits with a variety of habitats including open water, grassland and wet woodland.
- The CWS 'Pits near Lyng Easthaugh' (CWS 677) is located 1.5km from the site boundary. It includes large eutrophic lakes surrounded by neutral marshy grassland and areas of woodland which provide a wetland habitat for birds.

WS3.17 The nearest ancient woodland site is Mileplain Plantation which is a Plantation on Ancient Woodland; it is 2.30km from the site boundary. Due to this distance, no impacts on this ancient woodland are expected.

WS3.18 Geodiversity: The site is an existing industrial site, which was previously used for the manufacture of concrete products. The site comprises a series of industrial buildings with associated hardstandings. Due to this and the nature of the proposed development, there are likely to limited opportunities to examine the underlying geology. Any future planning application would need to assess whether there are any opportunities during the construction phase.

WS3.19 Flood Risk: The site is in Flood Zone 1 (lowest risk) for flooding from rivers. The site has a low risk of surface water flooding with one location of surface water pooling in a 1 in 100-year rainfall event, and two further locations in a 1 in 1000-year rainfall event. Non-hazardous waste management uses are a 'less vulnerable' land use which is appropriate in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a. The site is not in an Internal Drainage Board Area.

WS3.20 Hydrogeology: The site is located over a Major aquifer with high vulnerability. The site is within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 (SPZ3). Due to this, a planning application for waste management uses at this site would need to include a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment to identify any potential impacts to groundwater and appropriate mitigation measures.

WS3.21 Water Framework Directive (WFD): The site is 110m from the River Wensum, which is the nearest WFD waterbody. The industrial site benefits from existing on-site drainage, and the extant permission for RDF processing requires improvements to this, as part of pre-commencement conditions. Therefore, it is not expected that overland flows would take place from the site towards the river. Proposed site WS3 Lenwade is located south of the River Wensum. Due to the location of WS3 Lenwade, and the highways requirement for HGV traffic to go via the A1067, any waste transported to or from the proposed site would not be transported across the River Wensum. Site WS3 Lenwade benefits from on-site drainage separate from the River Wensum, therefore it is not

expected that there would be a pathway for silt ingress into this waterbody from any proposed waste management uses within WS3 Lenwade.

WS3.22 Utilities infrastructure: There are no known Anglian Water sewerage assets or water assets within the site. There is no electricity transmission infrastructure within the site. There are no high-pressure gas pipelines within the site.

WS3.23 Safeguarding aerodromes: The site is within the zone where Norwich Airport must be consulted on developments with the potential to increase the number of birds and the 'bird strike' risk to aircraft. Therefore, a Bird Hazard Assessment would be required at the planning application stage.

WS3.24 Conclusion: The site is not allocated because:

- The Waste Management Capacity Assessment has identified that no capacity gap exists for the forecast waste arisings for Norfolk during the Plan period. Therefore, no need exists for the site to be allocated. The site is on an existing industrial estate, and part of the proposed allocation benefits from an extant planning permission for RDF waste processing. As such, the site would be accordance with the types of land suitable, in principal, for waste management uses contained within Policy WP3**.**

WS4 Land off Long Lane, Ludham, Norwich, NR29 5PP

Site Characteristics

- The 2.13 hectare site is within the parish of Ludham.
- The site is approx. 15.4 km from North Walsham and approx.12.6 km from Great Yarmouth/Caister on Sea which are the nearest towns.
- The site is proposed for use as a recycling plant for inert construction and demolition waste for use as secondary aggregate.
- The estimated annual throughput of waste at the site is 75,000 tonnes per annum.
- The potential start date for waste management operations on site is 2022.
- The waste operator supporting the site proposal is Monk Plant Hire Limited.
- The site is currently in use as a combination of storage within containers, inert waste recycling and storage of civil engineering materials. The site benefits from a historic planning permission for storage of civil engineering plant and processing of materials as an extension of a civil engineering depot.
- The Agricultural Land Classification scheme classifies most of the land as being grade 2, with the western edge of the site being grade 1, although the site has not been in agricultural use for some years..

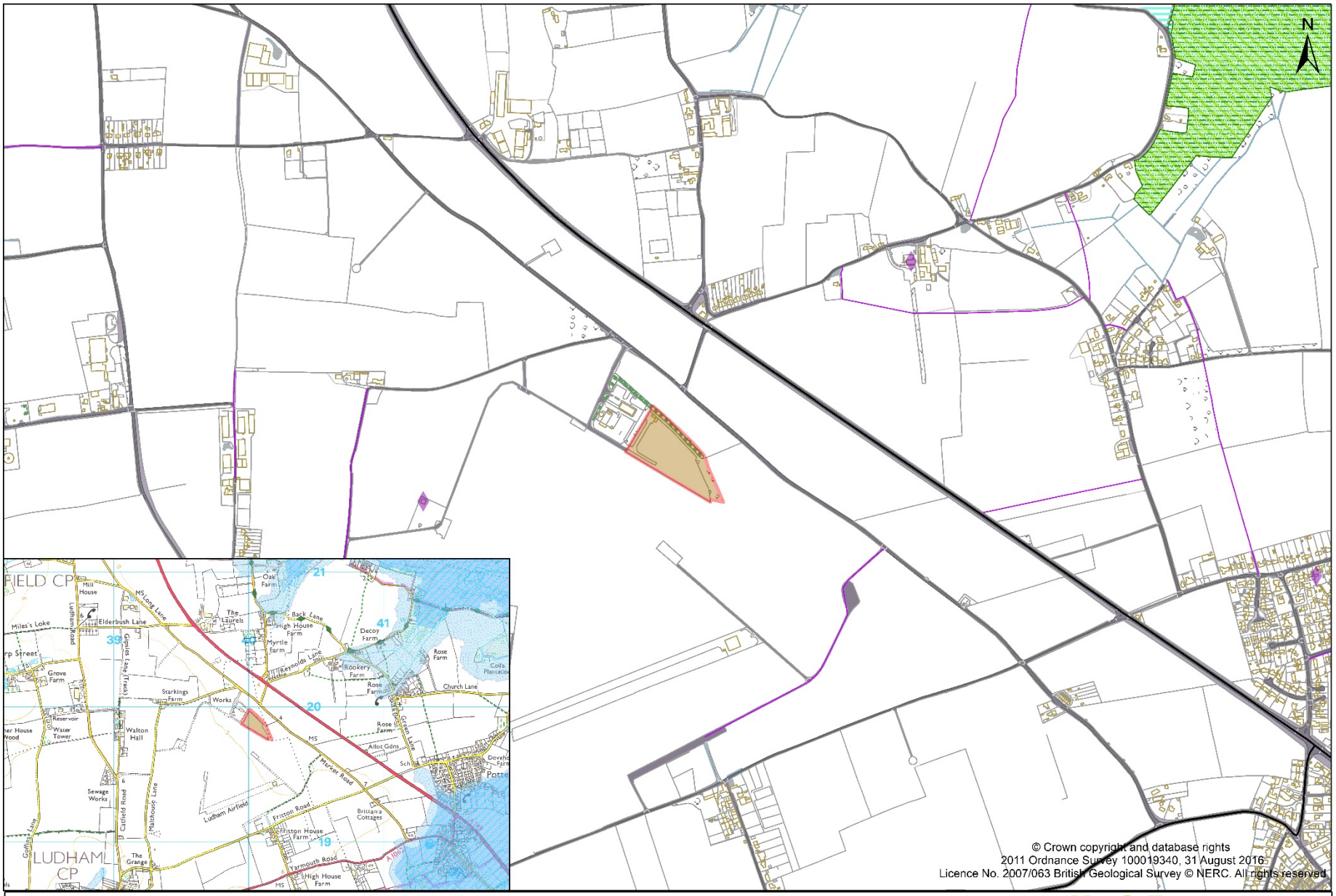
WS4.1 Amenity: The nearest residential property is 240m from the site boundary (between the A149 and Reynolds Lane); which is the only residential property within 250m of the site boundary. The settlement of Fritton is 640m away and Potter Heigham is 910m away. The greatest noise and dust impacts are likely to be within 100m of a source, if uncontrolled. A planning application for a waste management facility at this site would need to include noise and dust assessments and mitigation measures to deal appropriately with any amenity impacts.

WS4.2 Highway Access: Access would be along an existing track, turning east at an existing junction on to Long Lane (C536), and then north on to the Potter Heigham Road (C407), and joining the A149, to the east of the site, which is a principal route in the route hierarchy. The site is not within an AQMA. The estimated number of HGV movements is 30 per day. The Highway Authority considers that the proposed highway access is unsuitable because the local roads between the site and the A149 are not to an appropriate standard for increased HGV traffic, and the access to the A149 is below the required standard for the proposed use; a right turn lane would be required but does not appear to be deliverable.

WS4.3 Historic Environment: The historic landscape character of the site is classified as communications, being a former airfield. The site is within a wider historic landscape character of 20th century agriculture with boundary loss, and 20th century enclosure.

WS4.4 The nearest Listed Building is 0.48km away and is the Grade II 'Control Tower to Former RAF Ludham and former Watch Office'. There are 18 Listed Buildings within 2km of the site. There are no Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the site. There are three Conservation Areas within 2km of the site; Ludham Conservation Area (1.56km away), Potter Heigham Conservation Area (1.51km away) and Catfield Conservation Area (1.93km away). There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the site. A planning application for a waste management facility would need to include a Heritage Statement to identify heritage assets and their settings, assess the potential for impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures if required.

WS4.5 Archaeology: The site was originally part of the wider area of the former RAF Ludham. Aerial photos indicate that some features of the former airbase may still exist with above ground building remains on part of the site. This would require investigations across the site, and archaeological assessment as part of any future planning application.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Norfolk County Council
7 June 2019
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2011 Ordnance Survey 100019340, 31 August 2016.
Licence No. 2007/063 British Geological Survey © NERC. All rights reserved.
LUDHAM CP
Elderbush Lane
Back Lane
Reynolds Lane
Church Lane
Marker Road
Yarmouth Road
Ludham Airfield
Walton Hall
Starkings Farm
Rookery Farm
Decoy Farm
High House Farm
Myrtle Farm
Rose Farm
Britain's Cottages
Sewage Works
Water Tower
Reservoir
Grove Farm
Mill House
The Laurels
Oak Farm
The Grange
Fritton House Farm
Allot Gdns
21
39
41
20
19

WS4.6 Landscape: The site is not within an AONB, the Broads Authority Executive Area, a Core River Valley or any other designated landscape feature. The site comprises two distinct areas, one which contains a number of containers used for storage, and an area which contains numerous stockpiles of road planings, and stone chippings used for highway maintenance. The site is within the landscape character area described as 'Settled Fen' in the adopted North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment 2009, which has been re-classified as 'Settled Farmland: Stalham, Ludham and Potter Heigham' in the draft North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment 2019. The site lies within a flat area with arable fields surrounding the site. A bund and a screen of trees is present along most of the northern boundary. A low hedge is present along part of the southern site boundary, although this does not provide appropriate screening for the exiting stockpiles of material. Adjoining the site to the northwest is a Liquid Petroleum Gas storage and distribution facility.

WS4.7 There are no Public Rights of Way within or adjacent to the site.

WS4.8 Ecology: The site is 1.5km from the Broadland Ramsar, Broadland SPA and The Broads SAC and is outside the 0.5km Impact Risk Zone for construction and demolition waste recycling facilities. Therefore, there would be no likely significant effects on these designated sites.

WS4.9 The site is located within 5km of the following SSSIs, which all form part of the Broadland Ramsar, Broadland SPA and The Broads SAC. As the site is located outside the 0.5km Impact Risk Zone for construction and demolition waste recycling facilities there would be no adverse impacts to the SSSIs:

- The site is 1.5km from 'Ludham – Potter Heigham Marshes' SSSI , which is part of the Ludham-Potter Heigham Marshes NNR
- The site is 1.5km from 'Upper Thurne Broads and Marshes' SSSI, which is part of the Hickling Broad NNR
- The site is 1.8km from 'Ant Broads and Marshes' SSSI
- The site is 4.3km from Alderfen Broad SSSI
- The site is 2.3km from 'Shallam Dyke Marshes, Thurne' SSSI
- The site is 4.6km from 'Bure Broads and Marshes' SSSI

WS4.10 The nearest County Wildlife Site is CWS 721 'land adjacent to Horse Fen' which is 1.36km from the site boundary. The CWS 722 'Land south of Potter Heigham' is 1.52km distant from the site boundary, and CWS 702 'Alder Carr & Guttermere Bridge' is 1.88km away.

WS4.11 There are no ancient woodland sites within 3km of the site.

WS4.12 Geodiversity: The site consists of the Corton formation, Corton undifferentiated and diamicton, overlying Crag Group - sand and gravel. There is significant potential for vertebrate fossils within the Crag Group. Potential impacts to geodiversity would need to be assessed and appropriate mitigation identified as part of any future application, if there are any significant excavations for buildings. As the site is in current use for materials storage and parts were previously within the WWII airfield, much of the near surface geology is likely to have been disturbed or destroyed.

WS4.13 Flood Risk: The site is in Flood Zone 1 (lowest risk) for flooding from rivers. The site has a low probability of surface water flooding with one location of surface water pooling in a 1 in 1000-year rainfall event. Non-hazardous waste management uses are a 'less vulnerable' land use which is suitable in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a. The site is not in an Internal Drainage Board area.

WS4.14 Hydrogeology: The site is located over a Major aquifer with high vulnerability. Due to this, a planning application for waste management uses at this site would need to include a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment to identify any potential impacts to groundwater and appropriate mitigation measures. There are no groundwater Source Protection Zones within the proposed site.

WS4.15 Water Framework Directive: The site is just over 2.2km from the River Thurne, which is the nearest Water Framework Directive waterbody. Due to the distance, it is not expected that overland flows would take place from the site towards the river. Proposed site WS4 Ludham, is located a considerable distance north of the River Thurne. Due to the location of WS5 Ludham, it is

likely that some HGV traffic transporting waste to or from the site, will go via the A149 across the River Thurne at Potter Heigham, however, any waste would be transported in accordance with environmental regulations e.g. sheeted or closed HGVs. Due to the distance of the site from the River Thurne, it is not expected that there would be a pathway for silt ingress into this waterbody from any proposed waste management uses within WS4 Ludham.

WS4.16 Utilities infrastructure: There are no known Anglian Water sewerage assets or water assets within the site. There is no electricity transmission infrastructure within the site. There are no high-pressure gas pipelines within the site. The site is adjacent to a Liquified Petroleum Gas distribution and storage facility, which is classified by the Health and Safety Executive as a site to which the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations apply. Virtually, the entirety of the potential waste site is within the COMAH risk zones.

WS4.18 Safeguarding aerodromes: The site is not within an aerodrome safeguarding zone.

WS4.19 Conclusion: The site is unsuitable for allocation because:

- the Highway Authority considers that the road network between the site and the A149 is not to the required standard for the proposed use. The Highway Authority also considers that a required right turn lane on the A149 is not deliverable.

King's Lynn and West Norfolk Sites

WS5 Land east of Mill Drove, at Blackborough End landfill site

Site Characteristics

- The 13.4 hectare site is within the parish of Middleton.
- The site is 5km from King's Lynn which is the nearest town.
- The site is proposed as a waste transfer station and recycling facility for municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste and dry recyclables.
- The estimated annual throughput of waste at the site is between 100,000 and 150,000 tonnes per annum.
- The potential start date for waste management operations on site is unknown.
- The waste operator supporting the site proposal is FCC Environment (UK) Ltd
- The site is currently a mineral working with planning permission for the landfilling of non-hazardous waste to be used to restore the site to woodland, grassland and heath by the end of 2026.
- The Agricultural Land Classification scheme classifies the land as being Grade 4, however, the site has not been in agricultural use for some years.

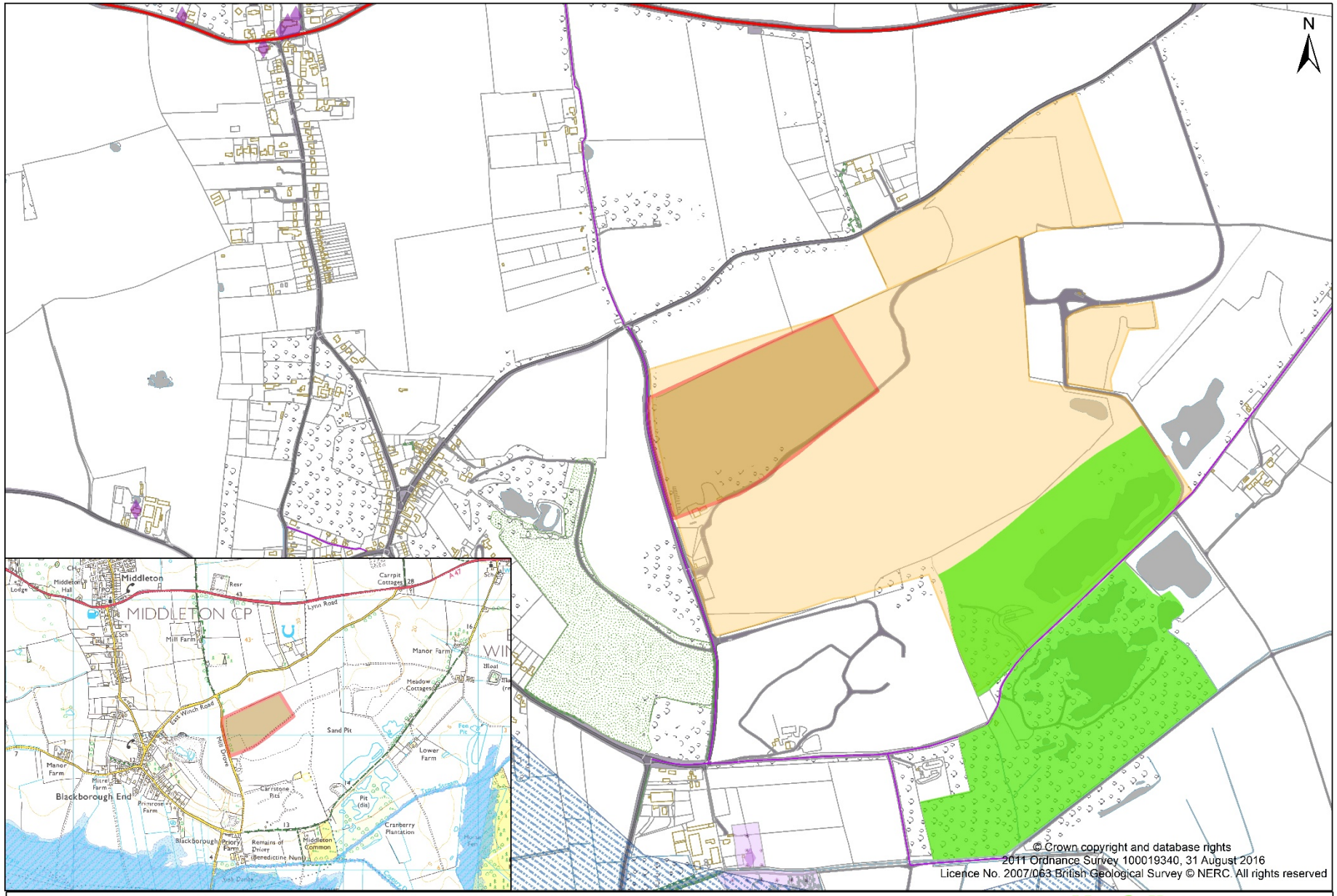
WS5.1 Amenity: The nearest residential property is 450m from the site boundary. The settlement of Blackborough End is 450m away. The greatest noise and dust impacts are likely to be within 100m of a source, if uncontrolled. A planning application for a waste management facility at this site would need to include noise and dust assessments and mitigation measures to deal appropriately with any amenity impacts.

WS5.2 Highway Access: The site would use the existing site access turning north onto Mill Drove (C822), then east along East Winch Road (C57A) joining the A47 Lynn Road at the existing junction. This is the same as the permitted access route for the landfill site operations. The site is not within an AQMA. The estimated number of HGV movements is 50 to 70 per day. The proposed highway access is considered appropriate by the Highway Authority, subject to submission of a transport assessment at the planning application stage and appropriate highway improvements.

WS5.3 Historic Environment: The historic landscape character of the site is Twentieth Century agriculture with enclosure. The site is within a wider historic landscape character of Twentieth century agriculture with enclosure and boundary loss, and agriculture with 18th to 19th century piecemeal enclosure. The wider historic landscape character also includes Pre-18th century drained fen enclosure, mineral extraction and 18th to 20th century woodland plantation.

WS5.4 The nearest Listed Building is 0.8km away and is the Grade II Remains of Benedictine Priory. There are 16 Listed Buildings within 2km of the site, and 11 of these are within the settlement of Middleton. The nearest Scheduled Monument is 0.73km away and is the Remains of Blackborough Priory; there are three Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the site. There are no Conservation Areas or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the site. A planning application for a waste management facility would need to include a Heritage Statement to identify heritage assets and their settings, assess the potential for impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures if required.

WS5.5 Archaeology: The site is a current mineral extraction site which has been largely extracted, and archaeology was addressed through the mineral extraction planning permission.



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7 June 2019

WS5.6 Landscape: The site is not within an AONB, the Broads Authority Executive Area, a Core River Valley or any other designated landscape feature. The site comprises an existing mineral working which has been largely extracted. The existing planning permission for mineral extraction is subject to a restoration scheme for landfilling with waste to achieve suitable restoration profiles followed by the creation of woodland, grassland and heath. The site is required to be restored by the end of 2026. A planning application is currently being determined (June 2019) which would amend this restoration scheme to acid grassland/heathland with the northern areas restored to agricultural grassland fields with native woodland/scrub and hedgerows on boundaries. As such, when restored the site will be classified as countryside, and such sites are specifically excluded from the definition of 'previously developed land'.

WS5.7 The site is within the landscape character area described as 'Gayton and East Winch Farmland with woodland and wetland (G3)' in the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment. The site lies within an area of mineral extraction and landfilling. There is a specific site allocation for a mineral extraction site immediately to the north. The eastern and southern boundaries of the site abut a former mineral extraction, which has been partially restored by non-hazardous landfilling. Immediately to the west lies the unclassified highway, Mill Drove. The site is not visible from Mill Drove due to a tree screen planted adjacent to the highway.

WS5.8 There is a Public Right of Way (Middleton RB5) adjacent to the western boundary of the site along Mill Drove (C822).

WS5.9 Ecology: There are no SPAs, SACs or Ramsar sites within 5km of the site boundary.

WS5.10 The site is located within 5km of the following SSSIs, but is located outside the SSSIs' Impact Risk Zones for the proposed type of waste management facility and therefore no impacts on SSSIs are expected:

- The site is 140m from Blackborough End Pit SSSI.
- The site is 2.27km from East Winch Common SSSI.
- The site is 1.32km from River Nar SSSI.
- The site is 3.95km from Setchey SSSI.
- The site is 4.00km from Bawsey SSSI.

WS5.11 The nearest County Wildlife Site is CWS (Carstone Quarry, Blackborough, CWS 2299) which is 420m from the site boundary. The CWS is a former Carstone quarry, composed of lake, acid grassland, plantation trees and scrub.

WS5.12 There are no ancient woodland sites within 4km of the site boundary.

WS5.13 Geodiversity: This site is an active mineral working which has been largely extracted. Therefore, geodiversity would have been addressed as part of the mineral planning permission.

WS5.14 Flood Risk: The site is in flood zone 1 (lowest risk) for flooding from rivers. The site has a low risk of surface water flooding with five locations of small scale surface water pooling in a 1 in 30-year rainfall event, four additional locations in a 1 in 100-year rainfall event, and a further four locations in a 1 in 1000-year rainfall event. The proposed waste management uses are a 'less vulnerable' land use which is appropriate in Flood Zone 1. The site is not in an Internal Drainage Board Area.

WS5.15 Hydrogeology: The site is partially located over a Major aquifer with high vulnerability. The site has been subject to mineral extraction, and the Environment Agency have stated that in such cases, where the surface deposits have been removed, this may increase the Groundwater vulnerability over the level shown in their maps. Due to this, a planning application for waste management uses at this site would need to include a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment to identify any potential impacts to groundwater and appropriate mitigation measures. There are no groundwater Source Protection Zones within the proposed site.

WS5.16 Water Framework Directive: The site is approximately 800m from the Country Drain which is the nearest Water Framework Directive waterbody. The groundwater level in this area is

several metres below ground level and therefore, in this former mineral working overland flows are not expected from the site towards the Country Drain. Proposed site WS5 Blackborough End is located north of Country Drain. Due to the location of WS5 Blackborough End in relation to the A47, waste being transported to or from the site would not be transported across the Country Drain. Due to the distance of the site from the Country Drain, it is not expected that there would be a pathway for silt ingress into this waterbody from any proposed waste management uses within site WS5 Blackborough End.

WS5.17 Utilities infrastructure: There are no Anglian Water sewerage assets or water assets within the site. There is no electricity transmission infrastructure within the site. There are no high-pressure gas pipelines within the site.

WS5.18 Safeguarding aerodromes: The site is within the zone for RAF Marham where the Defence Infrastructure Organisation must be consulted on developments with the potential to increase the number of birds and the 'bird strike' risk to aircraft. Therefore, a Bird Hazard Assessment would be required at the planning application stage.

WS5.19 Conclusion: The site is unsuitable for allocation because:

- as a mineral working with an approved restoration scheme, once restored the site will be classified as open countryside, which is not an appropriate location for permanent waste management operations.

WS6 land north of Main Road, Crimplesham

Site Characteristics

- The 21.9 hectare site is within the parishes of West Dereham and Crimplesham.
- The site is 3.7 km from Downham Market and 14.km from King's Lynn which are the nearest towns.
- The site is currently a mineral working which has been extracted and is subject to an approved restoration scheme for the site to be restored to grassland with trees, hedges, a stream and pond by the end of 2022.
- The site is proposed for the following waste management operations: screening, separating and bulking of waste materials, composting and soil treatment. The site is proposed to take hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste.
- The estimated annual throughput of waste at the site is 100,000 to 120,000 tonnes per annum.
- The potential start date for waste management operations on site is 2020.
- The waste operator supporting the site proposal is Frimstone Ltd.
- The Agricultural Land Classification scheme classifies the land as being Grade 3, however the site is a mineral working which has been extracted and is subject to an approved restoration scheme.

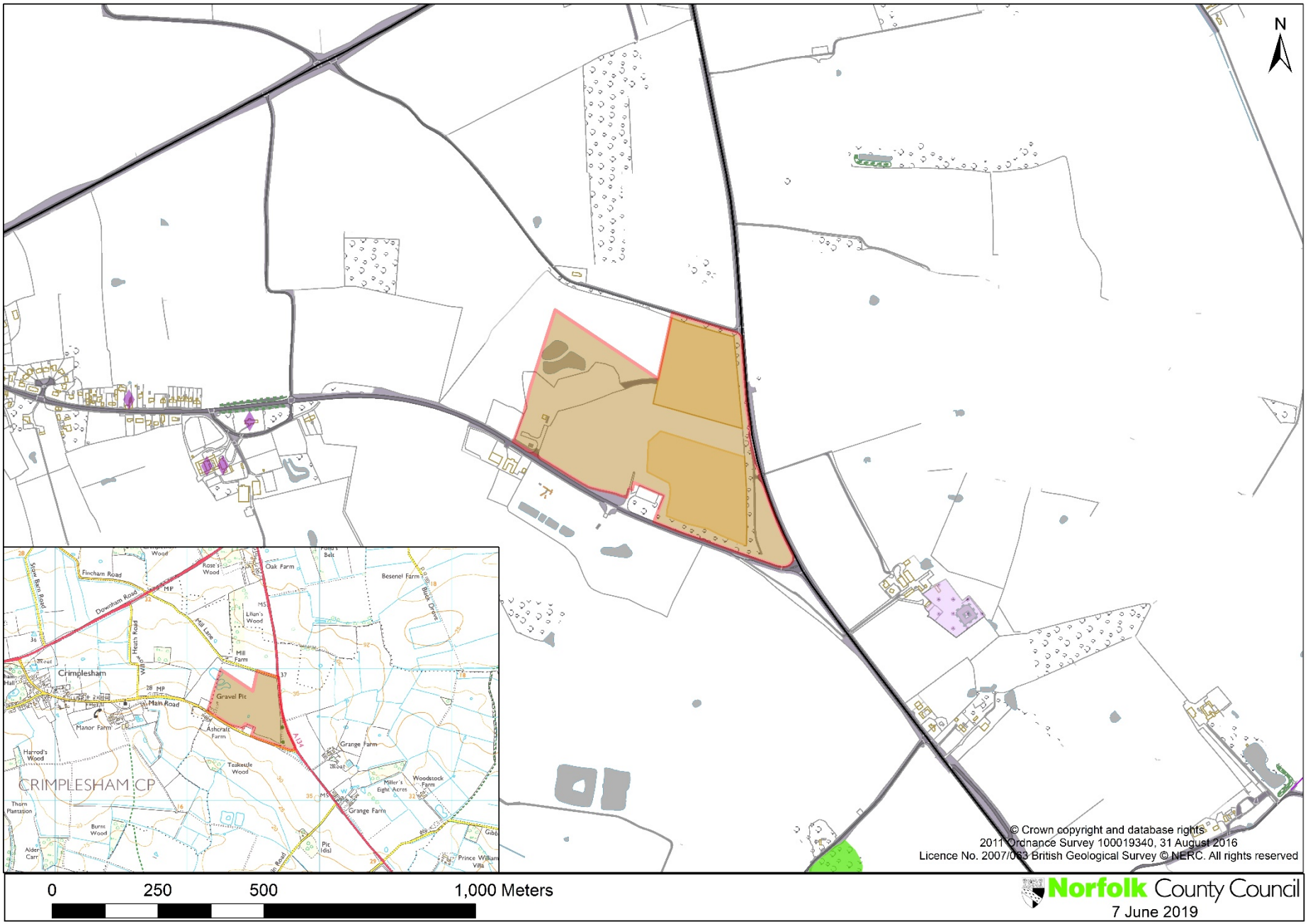
WS6.1 Amenity: The nearest residential property is 98m from the site boundary. There are 3 residential properties within 250m of the site boundary. The settlement of Crimplesham is 480m away. The greatest noise and dust impacts are likely to be within 100m of a source, if uncontrolled. A planning application for a waste management facility at this site would need to include noise and dust assessments and mitigation measures to deal appropriately with any amenity impacts.

WS6.2 Highway Access: The site would use the existing access onto Main Road (C543) and turn east onto the A134. The site is not within an AQMA. The estimated number of HGV movements is 35 per day (17 in and 17 out). The proposed highway access is considered appropriate by the Highway Authority, subject to the provision of a right turn lane at the A134 junction with Main Road, and a routing agreement and weight limit to prevent HGV traffic from the site travelling through Crimplesham.

WS6.3 Historic Environment: The historic landscape character of the site is partly mineral extraction and partly agriculture with 18th-19th century enclosure, although the whole site has been subject to mineral extraction. The site is within a wider historic landscape character which is mainly agricultural with 18th-19th century enclosure, piecemeal enclosure by agreement; and 20th century enclosure with boundary loss. There are also some small areas of woodland in the wider landscape setting.

WS6.4 The nearest Listed Building is 0.54km away and is the Grade II* Church of St Mary. There are 26 Listed Buildings within 2km of the site, 11 of these are headstones in the grounds of the Church of St Andrew. The nearest Scheduled Monument is the 'Moated site 140m north east of Crimplesham' which is 1.2km away and there are two Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the site. Wereham Conservation Area is the only Conservation Area within 2km of the site and is 1.85km from the site boundary. Stradsett Hall is the only Registered Historic Park and Garden within 2km of the site and is 1.4km from the site boundary. A planning application for a waste management facility would need to include a Heritage Statement to identify heritage assets and their settings, assess the potential for impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures if required.

WS6.5 Archaeology: The site is a former mineral extraction site which has been extracted, and archaeology was addressed through the mineral extraction planning permission.



Norfolk County Council
7 June 2019

WS6.6 Landscape: The site is not within an AONB, the Broads Authority Executive Area, a Core River Valley or any other designated landscape feature. The site is within a former mineral extraction area, which is subject to an approved restoration scheme to grassland with tree and hedge planting, a stream and pond, by the end of 2022. As such, when restored the site will be classified as countryside, and such sites are specifically excluded from the definition of 'previously developed land'. The site is within the landscape character area described as 'Fincham Settled Farmland with Plantations (H2)' in the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment. The site lies within an area of agricultural fields, with a mix of arable and pig rearing units. The eastern boundary of the site is bounded by the A134, the southern boundary by Main Road, and Mill Lane to the north. The site is largely screened by a mixture of bunds and screening tree belts. An active permitted mineral extraction site is located on the southern side of Main Road.

WS6.7 There are no Public Rights of Way within or adjacent to the site.

WS6.8 Ecology: The site is more than 5km from any SPA, SAC or Ramsar site and the site is not within the Impact Risk Zone for any of these designated sites. Therefore, there would be no likely significant effects on these sites.

WS6.9 The site is 4.05km from Wretton SSSI. It is outside the 2km Impact Risk Zone for composting operations and it is outside the 0.5km IRZ for the other proposed waste management operations. Therefore, no impacts on SSSIs are expected.

WS6.10 The nearest County Wildlife Site is CWS 327 'Lime Pit' which is 0.65km from the site boundary. The CWS is a disused lime pit which has naturally recolonised. Most of the site is dominated by woodland and dense scrub with patches of relatively species-rich grassland.

WS6.11 The nearest ancient woodland site is Kipper's Wood which is a Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS); it is 2.56km from the site boundary. Due to this distance, no impacts on the PAWS are expected.

WS6.12 Geodiversity: This site is an active mineral working. Therefore, geodiversity would have been addressed as part of the mineral planning permission.

WS6.13 Flood Risk: The site is in flood zone 1 (lowest risk of flooding). The site has a low risk of surface water flooding with four locations of surface water pooling in a 1 in 30-year rainfall event, slight enlargement of these locations in a 1 in 100-year rainfall event, and a further enlargement in a 1 in 1000-year rainfall event. Waste treatment is a 'less vulnerable' land use which is appropriate in flood zones 1, 2 and 3a. However, hazardous waste management facilities are a 'more vulnerable' land use which are only appropriate in flood zones 1 and 2. The site is not in an Internal Drainage Board area.

WS6.14 Hydrogeology: The majority of the site is located over a Major aquifer with high vulnerability, with the northern part located over a Major aquifer with intermediate vulnerability. The site has been subject to mineral extraction, and the Environment Agency have stated that in such cases, where the surface deposits have been removed, this may increase the groundwater vulnerability over the level shown in their maps. Due to this, a planning application for waste management uses at this site would need to include a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment to identify any potential impacts to groundwater and appropriate mitigation measures. There are no groundwater Source Protection Zones within the proposed site.

WS6.15 Water Framework Directive: The site is just under 3.5km from Stringside Stream, which is the nearest Water Framework Directive waterbody. The Cut-off Channel (3.76km distant) and the River Wissey Lower (5.93km distant) are WFD waterbodies which are also in the vicinity of the site. The groundwater level within the former mineral workings in this area is several metres below ground level. Therefore, it is not expected that overland flows would take place from the site towards the waterbodies. Proposed site WS6 Crimplesham is located a considerable distance north of the Cut-off Channel and River Wissey. Due to the location of site WS6 Crimplesham, it is likely that some HGV traffic will go via the B1160 across the Cut-off Channel or the A134 across the River Wissey at Stoke Ferry, however, any waste would be transported in accordance with environmental

regulations e.g. sheeted or closed HGVs. Due to the distance of the site from the WFD waterbodies, it is not expected that there would be a pathway for silt ingress into this waterbody from any proposed waste management uses within site WS6 Crimplesham.

WS6.16 Utilities infrastructure: There are no Anglian Water sewerage assets or water assets within the site. There is no electricity transmission infrastructure within the site. There are no high-pressure gas pipelines within the site

WS6.17 Safeguarding aerodromes: The site is within the zone for RAF Marham where the Defence Infrastructure Organisation must be consulted on developments with the potential to increase the number of birds and the 'bird strike' risk to aircraft. Therefore, a Bird Hazard Assessment would be required at the planning application stage.

WS6.18 Conclusion: The site is unsuitable for allocation because:

- as a mineral working with an approved restoration scheme, once restored the site will be classified as open countryside, which is not an appropriate location for permanent waste management operations.

Appendix 11 - Glossary

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs): Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.

Aftercare: The treatment of land for a period (usually five years) following restoration to bring the land to the required standard so that it is fit for its agreed after-use.

Afteruse: the use (usually for agriculture, forestry or amenity) that land is put to once restored following mineral working, or temporary waste management operations such as landfill.

Aggregates: Materials such as sand and gravel and crushed rock, used in the construction industry for purposes such as concrete, mortar or roadstone.

Agricultural waste: Waste that is specifically generated by agricultural activities. It includes manure and other wastes from farms, poultry houses and slaughter houses; harvest waste, and pesticides.

Amenity: a positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area.

Anaerobic Digestion: Anaerobic digestion is the biological treatment of biodegradable organic waste in the absence of oxygen, utilising microbial activity to break down the waste in a controlled environment. Anaerobic digestion results in the generation of:
- Biogas, which is rich in methane and can be used to generate heat and/or electricity;
- Fibre, (or digestate) which is nutrient rich and can potentially be used as a soil conditioner; and
- Liquor, which can potentially be used as a liquid fertiliser.

Ancient Woodland: An area of woodland which has had a continuous history of tree cover since at least 1600.

Appropriate Assessment: *Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora* requires an Appropriate Assessment to be undertaken to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for the purposes of preserving and enhancing their natural beauty.

Area of Search: areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission may be granted, particularly if there is a potential shortfall in supply. If it is not possible to designate Specific Sites, or Preferred Areas, the alternative way to plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals is to designate Areas of Search.

Biodegradable waste: any waste that is capable of undergoing natural decomposition, such as food and garden waste, paper and cardboard.

Biodiversity: The variety of all life on earth (mammals, birds, fish, invertebrates, plants etc).

Borrow pit: A temporary mineral working to supply material for a specific construction project.

Brownfield land Also known as “previously-developed land”. Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

Buffer: Buffers are areas of land within the allocation which would remain unworked for mineral extraction to mitigate potential impacts (for example, on amenity, landscape or ecology). Where a

buffer is included in a site allocations policy or map it is 'indicative' and is intended only to illustrate where assessment at this stage has indicated that there may be impacts which, in principle, are likely to require buffers to mitigate them. The exact distances and coverage of any buffer, if required, would be determined following assessment of the detail of potential impacts as part of any future planning application.

Carstone: Carstone is a ferrunginous brown sandstone quarried in West Norfolk. It is used primarily for construction fill. When the iron content is high it can meet higher specifications. Traditionally in West Norfolk it was used as a building material.

Climate change: Changes in climate resulting from an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (e.g. emissions from transport and industry), global changes to land surface, such as from deforestation, and an increase in atmospheric concentrations of aerosols.

Composting: A process where organic wastes (such as garden and kitchen waste) are broken down aerobically (in the presence of air) to create a product that can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.

Conservation Area: An area designated by the Local Planning Authority under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as possessing special architectural or historical interest.

Conventional hydrocarbons: Hydrocarbon extraction covers both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Conventional hydrocarbons are oil and gas where the reservoir is sandstone or limestone. Also see unconventional hydrocarbons.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CD&E): CD&E waste can be in the form of certain types of: Construction wastes (e.g. surplus supplies of materials specifically required for a single project as well as waste originating from site preparation), Demolition wastes (e.g. used material resulting from demolition activities); or Excavation wastes (e.g. usually consisting of soils and stones which cannot be used beneficially, such as from tunnelling operations, the soil component may not be inert).

Commercial and industrial waste (C&I): Waste from shops, industrial and business premises.

County Wildlife Site: A site of local importance for wildlife. Outside SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites are the best sites for wildlife in Norfolk. Sites are designated using stringent criteria, by a committee composed of the Norfolk Wildlife Trust, Norfolk County Council, Natural England, the Norfolk Biological Records Centre, and the Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership.

Cumulative Impact: The combined impacts of a number of developments on the environment, amenity, health, traffic etc.

Development Management: The process through which the Council determines whether a proposal for development should be granted planning permission, taking into account the development plan and any other material considerations.

Development Plan: Statutory documents described in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) that set out the planning policies and proposals for the development and use of land. Decisions on planning applications must conform to the Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Development Plan Documents: A term brought in by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. They set out spatial planning policies and proposals for an area. Development Plan Documents are also referred to as Local Plans.

Development Framework: Collective term for the Development Plan Documents, the Local Development Scheme, the Statement of Community Involvement, Annual Monitoring Report, and any supplementary planning documents.

Disposal: Waste disposal operations include: deposit into or onto land (e.g. landfill), incineration, permanent storage, treatment operations where the final compound or mixture will be disposed of.

Ecological network: Areas of semi-natural habitat that are linked by corridors or "stepping stones", and thus enable wildlife to move through the wider landscape.

Energy from Waste (EfW): Utilising the embodied energy of waste materials to generate electricity and heat through direct combustion or indirect combustion of biogas.

Energy recovery: The generation of heat and power from the thermal treatment of waste, the production of fuels from other forms of treatment and the combustion of landfill gas and gas from anaerobic digestion to create electricity.

Examination: The Local Plan will be subject to an independent examination by an independent planning inspector. The recommendations in the Inspectors report will inform the final adopted version, but are no longer legally-binding.

Gasification: A process whereby carbon based wastes are heated in the presence of air or steam to produce fuel-rich gases.

Geodiversity: The variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms, together with the natural processes which shape the landscape.

Geomorphology: The study of landforms and the formative processes that shape the physical landscape.

Green Infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Greenhouse gas: Gases such as carbon dioxide and methane which, when their atmospheric concentrations exceed certain levels, can contribute to climate changes buy forming a barrier in the earth's atmosphere that traps the sun's heat.

Gross Value Added (GVA): the value generated by any business or organisation that produces goods or services. The calculation for GVA is: value of goods and services produced, minus the costs of production in terms of raw materials and other direct costs. It does not take into account the effects of taxation or subsidies. This can be measured across a geographical area, industry or sector, and can used as a measure of productivity and growth.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones: The Environment Agency divides groundwater source catchments into four zones. These are based on the number of days taken by any pollutant to flow to the borehole. Source Protection Zone 1 is defined as a zone within which any contamination would reach the borehole within 50 days. This applies to groundwater at and below the water table. This zone also has a minimum 50 metre protection radius around the borehole. These zones are designed to provide control over activities taking place near boreholes which could result in contamination reaching the public water supply.

Groundwater: Water within soil, sediments or rocks below the ground surface. Water contained within underground strata is referred to as an aquifer.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (Appropriate Assessment): *Directive 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora* requires an Appropriate Assessment to be undertaken to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.

Hazardous waste: As defined by The List of Wastes Regulations 2005, eg asbestos, acids, oils, petroleum products, paint, mercury, solvents, un-depolluted end-of-life vehicles. It is waste that poses potential threats to public health or the environment (when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed). This can be due to the quantity, concentration or characteristics of the waste. This type of waste includes elements of healthcare waste.

Heritage asset: Include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation. Heritage assets can also be undesignated.

Historic Environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora

Historic Parks and Gardens: Sites included in the *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England,* compiled by Historic England via the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953. The main purpose of this register is to help ensure that the features and qualities which make the landscapes registered to be of national importance are safeguarded during ongoing management or if any change is being considered which could affect them.

Hoggin: An aggregate material consisting of an unprocessed mix of sand, gravel and clay, suitable for general fill purposes.

Household waste Household waste includes all mixed waste that is collected from households; all materials taken to local bring banks or collected at the doorstep or kerbside for recycling and composting; all waste (apart from rubble) that is taken to the County Council operated Recycling Centres; litter and street sweepings.

Household waste recycling centres: Provided by Waste Disposal Authorities as places where the public can deliver their household waste for recycling or disposal. These sites usually incorporate skips, collection areas for waste refrigeration and metal appliances, and recycling banks. Some sites have containers for materials such as waste batteries, paint, oil and wood. These facilities do not generally accept trade waste.

Incineration plant: Any stationary or mobile technical unit and equipment dedicated to the thermal treatment of wastes with or without recovery of the combustion heat generated. This includes the incineration by oxidation of waste as well as other thermal treatment processes such as pyrolysis, gasification or plasma processes in so far as the substances resulting from the treatment are subsequently incinerated.

Inert waste: Waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological, transformations; does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health; and, in particular, does not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater.

Inert waste recycling: Includes the recycling of secondary aggregates at centralised processing facilities or where the material arises. Material is delivered by skip or bulk vehicle for crushing, screening and grading for re-use. Unusable residues may be used in landfill engineering. Hardstanding is required for stockpiles of material, and for locating crushing, screening and grading machinery. Some elements of the operation and storage may be enclosed, but it is mostly undertaken in the open air.

In-Vessel Composting: The aerobic decomposition of shredded and mixed organic waste within an enclosed container, where the control systems for material degradation are fully automated. Moisture, temperature and odour can be regulated, and a stable compost can be produced much more quickly than outdoor windrow composting.

Initial Consultation: A stage of the Local Plan preparation process where community engagement is sought from individuals and organisations to inform the identification of key issues and the potential options for addressing them.

Landbank: A stock of mineral reserves with planning permission for their extraction.

Landfill: The term landfill relates to waste disposal mainly below ground level whereas landraise, also generically referred to as landfill, refers to waste disposal mainly above pre-existing ground levels. Modern landfill practice requires a significant degree of engineering in order to contain the waste, control emissions and minimise potential environmental effects. The primary by-products of landfilling, where biodegradable materials are disposed of, are landfill gas and leachate (a liquor resulting from water passing through the waste mass) and much landfill engineering is geared

towards dealing with these substances. As such, landfill sites require containment lining systems and abstraction systems for both landfill gas and leachate.

Landfill gas: A by-product from the decomposition of biodegradable wastes. The gas is a mixture of up to 65% methane and 35% carbon dioxide plus trace gases and vapours.

Landscape character: A distinct and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different to another.

Leachate: A liquor resulting from water passing through the waste mass and therefore containing contaminants.

Listed building: A building or other structure officially designated as being of special architectural, historical or cultural significance using provisions under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. A listed building may not be demolished, extended or altered without special permission being granted by the Local Planning Authority. The Local Planning Authority must also consider if development nearby could cause adverse impacts to the listed building, and whether mitigation could address these impacts.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW): Waste collected from households and some business premises by local authorities, including waste from household waste recycling centres, public parks and public bins.

Local Development Scheme: Describes the Local Development Documents which the authority intends to prepare and the timetable for their preparation.

Local Plan: The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.

Local Planning Authority: An organisation with statutory planning powers, ie the relevant County, District, Borough or Unitary Council.

Local Transport Plan: A document produced by Local Highway Authorities that describes its transport policies and its broad implementation programme.

Materials Recovery Facility: A specialised building for separating, processing and storing recyclable materials from waste collected either separately or mixed.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT): A form of waste processing facility that combines a sorting facility (the ‘mechanical’ element) with a form of biological treatment such as composting or anaerobic digestion.

Methane: A colourless, odourless, flammable gas, formed during the decomposition of biodegradable waste.

Mineral Consultation Area: An area identified in order to ensure consultation between the relevant LPA and the Mineral Planning Authority before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined.

Mineral Safeguarding Area: An area defined by the Mineral Planning Authority to identify a mineral resource which would be subject to safeguarding to prevent unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral developments; used in conjunction with Mineral Consultation Area.

Mineral Planning Authority: An organisation with statutory planning powers relating to minerals development, in most areas the County or Unitary Council.

Mitigation: Measures used to reduce, avoid or remedy any adverse impacts caused by development.

Mixed waste processing: Operations, primarily of a mechanical and/or biological nature, to process residual municipal waste (household or similar commercial and industrial waste). Residual waste is what is left following the separation of recyclables / food waste / green garden waste either at source or centrally. The nature of mixed waste processing operations depends on the needs of downstream waste management practices. For example, refuse derived fuel (RDF) can be produced from mixed waste and the RDF can then be used to produce heat and power. Alternatively, organic waste can be separated for biological treatment. Various physical separation and waste reduction techniques can be used, sometimes in combination. Such processes include: trommel screen (typically a tilted rotating drum used to screen waste according to size and density), shredders, RDF plant and pelletisers; hand picking stations; biological stabilisation; ball mills; other mechanical reduction techniques (crushing, pulverising etc.) The term 'mechanical biological treatment' (MBT) describes a hybrid process combining mechanical and biological techniques to sort and separate mixed municipal waste. Mixed waste processing can also be undertaken within an integrated facility which may also include composting and thermal treatment.

Monitoring Report: Records progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme and the performance of policies against targets in the Local Plan. Indicates what action an authority needs to take if it is not on track or policies need to be revised/ replaced.

Municipal Waste: Waste arising from households as well as other waste (such as commercial and industrial waste) which because of its nature or composition is similar to waste from households.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): This document sets out the Government's planning policies for England and the most recent version was published in February 2019. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of Local and neighbourhood Plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. It states that in order to be considered sound a Local Plan should be consistent with national planning policy.

National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): A web-based resource published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on 6 March 2014 and updated as needed. It is available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance

Non-hazardous waste: All non-hazardous waste as defined by The List of Wastes Regulations 2005. Included are for example municipal (household), commercial and industrial wastes.

Permitted reserves: Saleable minerals in the ground with planning permission for extraction. Usually expressed in million tonnes.

Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence Issued by Government (Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy), this licence gives the right to search for, and hydrocarbons, but does not give any exemption from other legal/regulatory requirements such as: any need to gain access rights from landowners, health and safety regulations, or planning permission from relevant local authorities.

Planning Conditions: Conditions attached to a planning permission for the purpose of regulating and controlling the development.

Preferred Areas: If it is not possible to designate Specific Sites, the next way to plan for a steady and adequate supply of minerals is to designate preferred areas, which are areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. Such areas may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction.

Primary aggregates: Naturally occurring sand, gravel and crushed rock used for construction purposes.

Principal Aquifers: These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.

Processing of Recyclables: Processing of recyclables will include all those operations that are designed to accept source-separated recyclate for processing and bulking-up prior to transport to downstream specialist re-processors. The recyclate is likely to originate from kerbside collection of materials that have been separated by individual householders and businesses, and also material from centralised recycling facilities (bottle banks, CA sites etc).

Pyrolysis: During pyrolysis organic waste is heated in the absence of air to produce a mixture of gaseous and liquid fuels and a solid inert residue (mainly carbon). Pyrolysis generally requires a consistent waste stream to produce a usable fuel product.

Radioactive waste: Radioactive wastes contain radioactive elements. Radioactive waste is categorised into nuclear and non-nuclear wastes. Nuclear wastes are from the nuclear power industry, while 'non-nuclear' wastes are generally from medical facilities and educational establishments. The majority of radioactive waste is 'low level waste' meaning that it has low levels of radioactivity.

Ramsar Site: A Site of Special Scientific Interest of international importance as waterfowl habitat designated under the Ramsar International Convention on Wetlands (1971).

Recovery: Includes recycling and composting operations as well as anaerobic digestion, thermal treatment operations which produce energy from waste (including fuel, heat and power) and some backfilling operations.

Recycled aggregates: Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete, planings from road surfacing etc.

Recycling: The process by which materials are collected and used as 'raw' materials for new products.

Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF): consists of residual waste that complies with the specifications in a written contract between the producer of the RDF and a permitted end-user for the thermal treatment of the waste in an energy from waste facility or a facility undertaking co-incineration such as cement and lime kilns. The written contract must include the end-user's technical specifications relating as a minimum to the calorific value, the moisture content, the form and quantity of the RDF.

Renewable energy: Renewable energy is energy derived from resources that are regenerative (e.g. biomass) or for all practical purposes cannot be depleted (e.g. solar or wind power).

Residual waste: The elements of the waste streams that remain following recovery, recycling or composting operations.

Restoration: Operations designed to return an area to an acceptable environmental state, whether for the resumption of the former land use or for a new use following mineral working or waste disposal. Involves the reinstatement of land by contouring, the spreading of soils or soil making materials etc.

Route hierarchy: Norfolk County Council's route hierarchy categorises roads by use, or desired use, influencing signage, improvement programmes, and maintenance priorities. At the top of the hierarchy are the:

- Principal Roads (generally A roads); followed by
- Distributor Roads (generally B roads); followed by
- Local Access
- HGV (heavy goods vehicle) access
- Tourist accesses (generally class C roads)
- Other roads (normally unclassified or C roads)

Safeguarding: Protecting existing, permitted and allocated sites that have potential for relevant development (waste and minerals) from other incompatible development.

Scheduled Monuments: Nationally important monuments and archaeological areas protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act

Screening: Screening may take a number of forms, which may include bunds, or planting, or a combination of these and may in some circumstances incorporate a standoff to ensure that the screening is not itself intrusive. Where screening is included in a site allocations policy or map it is 'indicative' and is intended only to illustrate where assessment at this stage has indicated that there may be impacts (for example on amenity or landscape) which, in principle, could require some form of screening to mitigate them. The form of screening which would be appropriate, if required, along with the distances and coverage of any screening would be determined following assessment of the detail of potential impacts, as part of any future planning application

Secondary aggregates: aggregates obtained as a by-product of other quarrying and mining operations, or aggregates obtained as a by-product of other industrial processes, such as coal fired power station ash, incinerator ash and spent foundry sand.

Secondary Aquifers: These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary aquifers are subdivided into two types:

Secondary A - permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers;

Secondary B - predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.

Secondary Undifferentiated - has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.

Setting of a heritage asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Specific Sites (for mineral extraction): where viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of minerals development and the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms. Such sites may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction. This is the preferred way to plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals as it provides the necessary certainty on when and where development may take place.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): Sites notified and protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 on account of their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.

Spatial planning: Concerned with the physical aspects of places, but not restricted to land use decisions controlled through the planning process. Includes physical aspects about how a place functions and develops.

Special Area of Conservation: An SSSI of international importance designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Special Protection Area: An SSSI of international importance designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Statement of Community Involvement: A document that sets out a Local Planning Authority's intended consultation strategy for different elements of the planning process. This is a requirement brought in by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Submission: A stage of the Local Plan preparation process where the document is 'submitted' to the Secretary of State for independent examination by a planning inspector.

Surface water All lakes, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, impounding reservoirs, wetlands, marshes, water sources, drainage systems on the Earth's surface.

Sustainability Appraisal: An evaluation process for assessing the environmental, social, economic and other sustainability effects of plans and programmes. This is a statutory requirement.

Sustainable development: Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Thermal treatment: Can include incineration, gasification and pyrolysis. Techniques used include various moving grate systems and fluidised bed processes.

Transport assessment: This is a process which considers total travel demand; patterns of public transport in the area; how development impacts upon them; and if required how infrastructure or services could be improved to address the impacts (of a development).

Transport statement: Where transport issues are such that a full Transport Assessment is not required, a Transport Statement may be acceptable

Treatment: Involves the physical, chemical or biological processing of waste to reduce their volume, for segregation to reduce the harmfulness of the waste.

Unconventional hydrocarbons Hydrocarbon extraction covers both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Unconventional hydrocarbons refers to oil and gas which comes from sources such as shale or coal seams which act as the reservoirs. Also see conventional hydrocarbons.

Waste arisings: The amount of waste generated in any given locality over a given period of time.

Waste Collection Authority: A local authority with a statutory responsibility to provide a waste collection service to each household in its area, and on request, to local businesses; in Norfolk the relevant district, borough or city council is the WCA.

Waste Disposal Authority: A local authority that is legally responsible for the safe disposal of municipal waste collected by the WCAs and the provision of Household Waste and Recycling Sites; in Norfolk the County Council is the WDA.

Waste management: The means of dealing with waste, including waste disposal, transfer, processing, recovery/recycling operations, incineration and other technologies.

Waste Planning Authority: An organisation with statutory planning powers relating to waste management development, in most areas the County or Unitary Council.

Waste transfer: Waste transfer is the process by which waste is taken from waste producers for treatment, recycling and/or disposal. Then, to minimise the cost of transport and to reduce environmental impacts, transfer stations are used to sort waste and to transfer it to larger vehicles for onward transport. The waste is usually sorted into wastes that can be recycled (such as metal, wood, soil and rubble) and the remaining waste that will be landfilled.

Wastewater (sewage): Comprises liquid and solid waste discharged by domestic residences, commercial properties, industry and agricultural activities, which is then carried to Water Recycling Centre via a network of foul sewers.

Windrow Composting: The aerobic decomposition of shredded and mixed organic waste using open linear heaps known as 'windrows', which are approximately three metres high and four to six metres across. The process involves mechanical turning of the waste until the desired temperature and residence times are achieved to enable effective degradation. This results in a bulk-reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Windrow composting can take place outdoors or within a large building and the process takes around three months.